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RABOTNICHESKO DELO URGES 'DIRECT' CEMA LINKS

AU301436 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Moscow correspondent Atanas Atanasov: "CEMA: Direct Links Are an Essential Characteristic of Socialist Integration"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep -- Dozens of questions discussed at the 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee arise from the programmatic directives issued by the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow. The recommendations, or decisions on each of these questions, substantiate to one degree or another the purpose-oriented efforts for a further development of the integration processes within CEMA along horizontal, but especially along vertical lines.

As the communique on the session pointed out, the opportunities and the actual state, as well as the future prospects for the development of direct links among the economic and scientific-technical organizations of our countries were discussed at the session. We must point out that the consultation in itself represents a relatively new form in the work of the Executive Committee. It makes it possible for the participating delegates of the member-countries to express their opinions on a large scale, to share their experience, and, on this basis, to formulate the postulates for future activities. In other words, the consultation is one of the forms of coordinated economic policy that the Moscow summit suggested. It is a sort of preparatory stage in which problems and difficulties are clarified, the views of the various countries are expressed, and the common aspects of different opinions and approaches are revealed. This is the method through which a real identity of views and an actual coordination of economic policy can be achieved. It is therefore no coincidence that one of the most topical questions of relations among the CEMA member-countries, namely the question of direct links, is discussed within the framework of the consultation.

It is a well-known fact that the essence of the integration process depends on the methods by which the various, individual national economies of the member countries develop. Recently all socialist CEMA member-countries, regardless of the specific features of their individual economic mechanisms, have displayed a striving to grant greater independence and more extensive rights to their enterprises. Under these circumstances direct contacts and mutual relations are becoming an irreversible necessity. These contacts represent a unique factor connecting the objective trends of our countries' economic development. On the one hand, we have the trend toward an internationalization of productive forces. On the other, there is the trend to the greater independence of basic production units -- enterprises, trusts, as well as scientific-research organizations. In other words, the essence of direct links is represented by new trends in the development of the individual national economies "translated" into the language of international cooperation. The general term "socialist integration" is actually embodied in these direct links.

Direct links also existed in the past, of course, but they were mainly links between ministries and departments. At the level of "enterprises" they were mostly implemented within the framework of the exchange of advanced experience. Today the accent is shifting to a somewhat "lower" level. Contacts and mutual relations connected with direct scientific-research and planning-design work are becoming most important. These contacts are implemented in conformity with the agreements signed on production-sharing and specialization, while at the same time making the agreements more efficient and more direct.

Thus, the decisions on a wide range of questions pertaining to mutual cooperation are adopted and implemented with greater efficiency, direct contacts also increase the personal responsibility of the leaders and thus prevent this responsibility from "merging" into administrative responsibility -- which means that no one assumes it.

Naturally, the expansion of direct cooperation among enterprises does not at all mean a withdrawal from the centralized management of our foreign economic relations. On the contrary, it organically complements this cooperation and thus enhances the stability of the international socialist division of labor. Experience shows that wherever the necessary organizational, legal, and especially economic prerequisites have been created for expanding direct links, mutual cooperation is incomparably more dynamic and fruitful. This is because new opportunities are opened up for more efficient joint solutions in the case of numerous, complicated production and scientific-technological tasks in the matters of services in production, such as equipment, repair, spare parts, supplies, accelerated introduction of scientific-technological achievements, and so forth.

As for practical experience of cooperation within the CEMA framework, many examples of the efficiency and usefulness of direct links were cited during the consultation. The joint conclusion was reached that such relations open up reliable prospects for intensification of production. Future prospects for research into, discovery, and exploitation of untapped resources are positive. This question involves the issue of additional resources which can be discussed only at the level of "trusts", "enterprises", or "institutes."

Cooperation in the sphere of science and technology was discussed in the light of direct contacts and relations as well. Problems connected with joining together the tremendous potential of our countries for intensifying the activities of the decisively important scientific-technological trends were discussed. The specific decision on this global task also requires the expansion and intensification of mutual cooperation along the lines of scientific-technological production sharing, and along the lines of a joint implementation of important scientific-research developments [razrabotki]. The next stage in direct cooperation already envisages the establishment of joint scientific-research institutes, laboratories and planning-design bureaus, and so forth. International collectives entrusted with the basic tasks in developing subjects of mutual interest have an important task.

The most generalized conclusion from the consultation is the following: It is high time for direct links not only to be expanded, but to become economically substantiated.

They must assume a comprehensive character so as to involve the entire process, the so-called "science-production-and implementation" cycle. In this way they will truly contribute to an increasingly efficient implementation of the strategically important task facing our countries: considerable acceleration of socioeconomic progress along the lines of intensifying our national economies through the levers of scientific-technological progress.

ALIA, CARCANI ATTEND FOTO CAMI CEREMONY

AU051458 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 5 (ATA) -- A ceremony on occasion of 60th birthday of Comrade Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party was organized in the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly yesterday. The ceremony was attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Rita Marko, Lenko Cuko, Simon Stefani, Manush Myftiu, the secreary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and Directoress of the Institute of Marxism-Leninist Studies Nexhmiej Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peopl'e Assembly and government, leading cadres of the central mass organizations, the party and state power organs in the districts, the central departments, and various institutions, working people of the apparatus of Central Committee of the party and other guests.

The speech on the occasion was held by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko. He pointed out that on the proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded Comrade Foto Cami with the decoration "Order of Freedom, First Class" on occasion of his 60th birthday for his broad and fruitful activity during the National Liberation War and particularly during the socialist construction of the country, for his outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the party particularly in the political, ideological, and theoretical fields. Comrade Foto Cami, he stressed, has always worked everywhere from a principled stand and with a high sense of responsibility in all the tasks he has been charged with in the central and local organs and has defended and implemented loyally the Marxist-Leninist line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then Comrade Rita Marko handed Comrade Foto Cami the high decoration. Upon receiving it Comrade Foto Cami thanked the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head for the honour and high evaluation they made to him and said that he will be always loyal soldier of the party, will work and strive sparing nothing to apply its correct line and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The ceremony passed on a warm and joyful atmosphere.

TWO KOSOVO PRISON ESCAPEES RETURNED TO SFRY

AU061426 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Albania has sent back to Yugoslavia two men of Albanian origin from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo who escaped from prison and fled to Albania, Kosovo officials said today. The two named as Nuhi Bouniaku and Ramadan Veliu, had been jailed, for 15 and five years respectively, by a Yugoslav court. Bouniaku had been accused of planting bombs in the Kosovo capital of Pristina, and Veliu of 'counter-revolutionary activities".

BTA COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE

AU051908 Sofia BTA in English GMT 5 Oct 85

["Mission for the Sake of Peace and Detente" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Paris, October 5 (BTA correspondent Georgi Todorov) -- Four days dedicated to world peace and detente in Europe. Perhaps this is a possible nutshell summary of the talks and meetings which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had in Paris.

The reasons for one such assessment have surpassed the expectations from before this first official visit by the secretary general of the CPSU to a Western capital. [sentence as received] They outran the forecasts of observers in the French capital and of the hundreds of journalists who had come here to cover an event of significant and indisputable implications for international life.

Commentators' opinions and observers' expectations found concrete substantiation, too, from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev himself. His address to members of the National Assembly, which he visited as guest of its President Mr Louis Mermaz, and his statements at the large press conference for French and foreign reporters are enough to subsume everything else which was said, imported or decided during the talks with President Francois Mitterrand of France, with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, or with the leaders of the political forces in the country, under the common denominator of "mission for the sake of peace and detente."

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the details of the substance of the latest Soviet proposal to the United States and their main nuclear allies in Europe, France and Britain, which were announced in Paris.

In these proposals Mr Mikhail Gorbachev recalled in an unambiguous, crystal clear way, allowing of no other interpretation, the unswerving peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union, and spelled out the invariable willingness of the Soviet leadership to hold bilateral and multilateral talks, consultations and negotiations with all states and governments in the world.

The announcement that Mr Francois Mitterrand has accepted an invitation to pay a state visit to the Soviet Union next year should be evaluated precisely in the light of this tendency, which got an outstanding wording from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on the eve of yet another crucial summit: his November talks with President Reagan in Geneva.

Apart from the specific and long-familiar problems between the two countries in the practice of economic and commercial exchange or in the expansion of techno-scientific cooperation and the exchange of ideas and diverse information on life in France and the USSR, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit will go on record and will leave an indelible mark in the history of international relations as a definite model of imitation: not just to a great power like the Soviet Union, but to all other members of the international community.

That is why I would venture to borrow the formula of a French colleague, who titled his extensive comment on the latest Soviet offers on nuclear arms cuts and a "star wars" ban in the following manner: "Mr Reagan, the ball is now in your court. The world waits for your answer and not for verbal juggling on peace and disarmament."

MILKO BALEV RECEIVES USSR JUSTICE MINISTER

AU042034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received Boris Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed questions of cooperation between the two ministries of Justice and the prospect of the further expansion and intensification of this cooperation. The meeting was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the BCP Central Committee's Social and National Security Department, and by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice.

LEADERS MEET WITH HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

Balev-Marothy Meeting

AU042100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest city MSZMP committee. The two leaders exchanged information on the tasks with which the two fraternal parties are now coping, and questions of cooperation were discussed.

Georgiev-Grosz Talks

LD050913 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (MTI) -- A Budapest party delegation, headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, is holding talks in Sofia.

The Bulgarian negotiating party is led by Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia party committee. On Thursday [3 October] the sides expressed the usefulness of cooperation and the importance of the development of relations between workers of Budapest and Sofia. The parties informed one another on preparations for the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the implementation of the resolution of the 13th HSWP Congress.

The Hungarian delegation laid wreath on the Dmitrov Mausoleum, and visited a factory and the Sofia City Council. Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee Petar Mezhdurechki and his deputies informed the Budapest Party delegation on the life and development plans of the city of 1.2 million inhabitants.

Thursday evening a gala dinner was given in honor of the delegation with Georgi Georgiev and Petar Mezhdurechki in attendance.

GDR AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU041524 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Egon Rommel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Bulgaria, gave a cocktail reception on the occasion of 7 October, his country's national holiday.

Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, and representatives of socio-political and mass organizations, cultural figures, and artists came to express their congratulations at the GDR cultural and information center in Sofia.

MLADENON SPEAKS AT UN, MEETS MINISTERS

Speech to General Assembly

AU030701 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

["Speech of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman,

I cordially congratulate you on being elected to the high post of chairing the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, and wish you success in your highly responsible activity.

At the beginning of my presentation I would like to express the sincere condolences of the Bulgarian people to the Mexican people in connection with the natural calamity which caused human casualties and great material damage.

Mr Chairman,

Our organization is about to mark its 40th anniversary. Born in the course of the historical joint struggle against the German fascism and Japanese militarism, it was created as an expression of the nations' common determination to save future generations from the calamities of war and unite their forces in maintaining peace and international security.

The significance of the progressive and democratic principles and goals which are incorporated in the UN Charter -- namely, maintaining peace, cooperation, equality, the right to self-determination of peoples, a ban on the use of force and the threat of using it, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful solution of conflicts, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and so forth -- lies in their embodiment of the idea of peaceful coexitence of states with different social systems. They are the core of the international law's generally recognized norms. Their steady observance is the correct road, leading toward mankind's peaceful future and progress.

We can note with satisfaction that the UN organization has withstood the test of time. During the years of its existence it has made a decisive contribution to strengthening peace and security, expanding cooperation, and developing friendly relations among nations. The UN has turned into a natural forum for discussing and searching for solutions to the most important political, economic, social, and other problems of the modern world. Simultaneously, we must point out that the United Nations has not exhausted its possibilities. Far from it. It can and must play a bigger role in international life. Strictly observing the UN Charter and implementing the decisions adopted on the basis of this charter -- those are the essential preconditions of achieving this goal.

History, this great teacher of the peoples, forces us today, 40 years after World War II, to recall its bitter lessons and draw clear conclusions for the future. The cooperation, established within the framework of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, is a good example of how states with different social systems can cooperate, despite their ideological and political differences, in the name of the common goal: securing lasting peace on earth.

Today the goal is even more topical. Mankind is threatened by destruction resulting from a nuclear catastrophe.

The UN organization is greeting its anniversary in a tense international situation. Accelerating the arms race, transferring this race to space, conducting a course leading toward world domination, interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and creating obstacles for peacefully solving conflicts -- all this leads toward sharply increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

The military-industrial complex is allocating great resources to developing and accumulating new kinds of weapons, including space weapons, with the goal of reaching military superiority over the socialist countries. However, historical experience confirms that this goal has no future. Today, as before, military-strategic parity must be preserved by all means, with the price of increasing the arms level and intensifying the military threat.

The echo of nuclear explosions has resounded for 40 years over Hiroshima and Nagasaki and continues to appeal to human consciousness and wisdom to undertake decisive measures for limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, until their full liquidation. Now the question is: Will mankind liquidate nuclear weapons, or will these weapons liquidate mankind?

It is our deep conviction that strengthening peace and international security, taming the arms race, limiting and reducing arms, and lowering the level of military confrontation can be achieved only through constructive negotiations aimed at developing effective and mutually acceptable agreements, based on the principles of equality and equal security. All negotiations, in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and all other international forums, must be conducted on this basis.

What mankind needs today is mutual and honest efforts on the part of all states and public forces, for stopping the pendulum of the military race and implementing practical measures for improving the situation and restoring detente.

We consider this the categorical order of our time.

Noting the decisive role of U.S.-USSR relations for the global political situation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria greets the forthcoming summit of the two countries' leaders. We hope that agreements which help restore and strengthen mutual confidence and understanding are reached at this forum.

Our country attributes primary importance to the USSR-U.S. disarmament talks. The new USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva evoke the hope that effective solutions to the entire complex of questions of space and nuclear weapons will be found. Strictly observing the agreement on the topics and goals of the talks -- this is the precondition for their successful completion. To contribute to this, the USSR unilaterally stopped until November 1985 the deployment of medium-range missiles and undertook other responsive measures in Europe. Unfortunately, so far the actions of the U.S. side have placed its interest and willingness to reach positive results under strong suspicion. Not only is there no readiness to relinquish the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," its implementation is being intensified. Developing, creating, and experimenting with aggressive space weapons will render the reduction of nuclear weapons impossible, sharply accelerate the arms race in all directions, and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

The issue of preventing the space arms race has become literally fateful for mankind. The attitude toward this issue -- this is the basic dividing line between realism and adventurism in the attitude toward solving the key issues of war and peace.

In the face of the rising danger, the USSR made an important concession: It proposed that the issue of "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Study of Space Under the Conditions of Its Nonmilitarization" be included in the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

The United States responded by conducting the first experiment with antisatellite weapons. It should be pointed out that in August 1983 the USSR announced its decision not to be the first country to deploy antisatellite weapons in space.

Unilaterally stopping all nuclear explosions and appealing to the American side to follow suit was a new, decisive, and bold act on the part of the USSR. The great response this moratorium produced throughout the world is a proof of its exceptional significance and topicality. An opportunity was provided for the coordinated implementation of a concrete and effective measure, aimed at limiting the nuclear arms race. Again this time the response was peculiar: new nuclear explosions.

I think that the contrast between the activities of the two sides is obvious. One needs constructive initiatives and concrete deeds, not empty statements of good intentions, if the nuclear threat is to be removed.

Such concrete deeds are sought by the proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries. This includes the initiative that all nuclear states refrain from first using nuclear weapons, the initiative of the nuclear arms freeze, the total ban on nuclear tests, and nuclear disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria confirms the position of the socialist countries that the creation of nuclear-free zones in different parts of Europe and the world would contribute considerably to decreasing the nuclear threat. Our actions on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone must be viewed in this context.

Achieving a positive result in other issues of disarmament is of great importance in taming the dangerous and ruinous arms race. We are convinced that a full ban on chemical, radiological, and other weapons can be achieved if a good political will is shown and insistent efforts made by all sides. The proposal of the CSSR and GDR Governments to the FRG Government for creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is another example of the political good will of the socialist countries. However, actions such as the decision to produce binary chemical weapons and deploy them in Europe create most serious obstacles along the road of achieving an agreement on this issue.

It is necessary to adopt measures on limiting and reducing conventional weapons.

The accelerating naval arms race and the intensified naval presence and activity, which directly threaten the security of many countries, and the peaceful navigation and exploration of the world's oceans, evoke serious concern. We are deeply convinced that the time is ripe to begin honest, businesslike, and constructive talks, leading toward mutually acceptable agreements. With this understanding Bulgaria will submit a draft resolution on this issue to the current session.

We can note with satisfaction that the majority of the world countries oppose the arms race and the military threat, and really want a lasting peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to protecting peace, stopping the arms race, and disarmament. Bulgaria's positive attitude toward the declaration of the leaders of the six states and governments is another confirmation of our readiness to strengthen cooperation and unity of action in the struggle for peace and disarmament with all states.

The growing activity of the broadest circles of the international public on the issues of peace and disarmament is another positive fact. Their willpower has become a factor which must be taken into consideration when determining the states' policy on these vitally important issues. Mobilizing world public opinion to support the efforts to reach disarmament has become an important component part of UN activity. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to cooperate in achieving the goals of the world disarmament campaign.

Speaking about disarmament, one must stress that the results achieved in this respect in the 1960's and 1970's must not be undermined or emasculated. It is in the interest of all countries to consolidate and strengthen them. The recent conference-review of nuclear weapons nonproliferation is a positive example in this respect.

Mr Chairman,

Along with the struggle to prevent the nuclear threat, the removal of the hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various world regions acquire a vital importance for peace. We must note that certain imperialist forces, in the name of their selfish strategic goals, continue to suppress the irrevocable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, rudely interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, resort to political pressure and economic blackmail, and use the methods of state terrorism. The aggressive acts against Nicaragua, the threats against Cuba, and the armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are obvious examples in this respect. It is in the interest of all states to put an immediate stop to this policy and practice in interstate relations.

The hotbeds of tension and conflict, which for years have been alternately dying down and flaring up, and which have cost many innocent human casualties, are especially dangerous for world peace. This applies first of all to the Middle East conflict. The situation in the region continues to be explosive. Encouraged by its "strategic" ally, Israel does not stop its aggressions against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and continues the illegal occupation of Arab territories. It is our opinion that a just and lasting peace in the region can be achieved only if Israel withdraws fully and unconditionally from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards, and if the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine are implemented, including the right to create an independent state, and if the right of all countries in the region to exist under conditions of peace and security are guaranteed. Such a peace can only be achieved through collective efforts within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO,the only legal representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

It is also necessary to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and peacefully solve the disputed issues through negotiations.

The peaceful and just solution of the Cypriot issue becomes ever more urgent. The issue is to be solved by securing the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and nonaligned character of the Cypriot Republic, withdrawing all foreign troops, removing the foreign bases, and respecting the interests of Cypriot Greeks and Turks.

The continuing tension in Central America continues to evoke serious alarm. The danger of an overt military intervention against Nicaragua grows. We support the proposals and readiness of the Sandinist Government to negotiate with the United States, as well as the efforts of the Contadora and Lima groups to solve the problem politically without foreign intervention.

Bulgaria supports the proposals of the DPRK to withdraw the foreign troops from South Korea and peacefully and democratically unite the country.

The present tense world situation requires even more active efforts to strengthen the role of the UN as an active instrument for protecting world peace and security. Some 15 years after adopting the declaration on strengthening international security, it continues to point out the correct road of joint actions for creating an effective system of collective security.

Regional initiatives also have significant possibilities for strengthening international security.

The foundations of detente, which demonstrated its indisputable advantages for all, were laid down in Europe by the efforts of the Helsinki conference participating states. The 10th anniversary of signing the Helsinki Final Act confirmed its vitality and significance for protecting peace and developing cooperation in Europe. Concluding the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Security and Disarmament Measures with significant results would essentially contribute to the cause of detente in Europe and the world. The proposals of the socialist countries, such as the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force, and negotiating on the nonincrease and reduction of military expenditures, as well as other proposals, are a good basis for this.

There are objective preconditions for strengthening security in Asia. The USSR proposals on developing a new and complex approach toward the security problems of the continent are a basis of this. The initiatives of the Indochinese countries, aimed at strengthening stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, as well as the proposals of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, India, and other countries in the region, are very topical now. Their implementation, as well as the implementation of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, corresponds to the interests not only of Asians but also of all peoples throughout the world.

The UN organization must fully complete the task of liquidating colonialism. The 25th anniversary of the historic Declaration Granting Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples must serve as a stimulus for decisive actions aimed at stopping the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime, giving independence to the Namibian people, and liquidating the last remnants of colonialism. We support the just struggle for freedom and independence which the Namibian people are carrying out under SWAPO leadership and demand the immediate implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. We categorically condemn the aggressive acts of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and other states in the region.

Recent events in the Republic of South Africa are clear evidence of the deep crisis of the Pretoria regime, which is based only on terror and coercion and supported by its protectors. It is high time to abolish the criminal system of apartheid established in South Africa. We categorically condemn this policy and decisively demand that the UN adopts binding sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Chairman,

The tension in the political area is accompanied by the strengthening of negative processes in the sphere of international economic relations. The basic principles of international economic cooperation are ever more frequently being violated. Sanctions, blackmail, threats, dictates, embargoes, trade restrictions, and so forth, are being used for selfish political goals. The issue on restoring confidence in international relations, including international economic relations, and overcoming the existing sharp economic, financial, and social problems of the developing countries, is becoming urgent in character.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria understands the problems of developing countries struggling for economic independence. The reasons for the serious difficulties lie in the colonial past of these countries, the continuing dependence of their economies, and the neocolonial exploitation of their material and human resources. The pressure of the developed capitalist countries and their monopolies on the developing countries to adopt an "open door" policy for foreign capital has a negative influence. The same influence is being exercised also by their practice of protectionism and restrictions, and the attempts to utilize the difficulties of the developing countries for their economic and financial oppression. The intensification of the neocolonialist exploitation is most evident in the sphere of international credit-finance relations. The debt problem in recent years is one of the basic destabilizing factors in the system of international currency-finance relations of capitalism. This sharp and urgent problem can and must be solved through a thorough reconstruction of the very system itself.

Our country has repeatedly confirmed its support of the constituent UN documents for establishing a new economic international order. Together with the other CEMA member-countries, Bulgaria makes constant efforts to implement equal and mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation, both in East-West relations and relations with all countries, including the developing ones.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making a worthy contribution to the UN activity for developing broad international cooperation and implementing man's basic rights and freedoms in accordance with the principles and goals of the UN Charter. It has a share in the achievements of the world organization in the social area, including the conduct of the Internationl Youth Year, and the Decade of Women.

Simultaneously, we think that more active and decisive actions are needed to liquidate the gross and mass violations of human rights in various parts of the world.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the solution of all general human problems -- liquidating economic underdevelopment, hunger, poverty, illness, illiteracy, and so forth -- is closely connected with strengthening peace and security and stopping the arms race, something which would release great resources for improving the life of every man, of all mankind.

Mr Chairman,

In December 1985 we shall mark the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's admission to the UN organization. This affords us the opportunity to confirm that our country, together with the other countries of the socialist community, will continue to conduct a consistent international policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and developing cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

This policy of ours was recently confirmed again by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "We have repeatedly stressed that, given the existence of the opposing social systems, the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social system become the only sensible foundation for constructing international relations. We support the efforts of all who are seeking, and are ready to seek, ways of removing the danger of nuclear war, and expanding international cooperation in the interest of all peoples on earth."

Thank you for your attention!

Yemen, Iraq, Iran Ministers

AU021433 Sofia BTA in English 1214 GMT 2 Oct

[Text] New York, October 2 (BTA corr) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met with the head of the leader of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Muhammad 'Ali Umaya.

The two ministers were glad to conclude that the relations between Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen are undergoing a constant and stable development in concord with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Muhammad 'Ali Umaya voiced their concern over the tensions in international relations. They noted that all countries should devote their efforts to the elimination of the war threat and greeted the Soviet unilateral nuclear tests moratorium. They emphasized upon the fact that the halting of the arms race, the non-militarization of space and the embarking upon a process of detente are the main conditions for the preservation of world peace.

The two ministers exchanged views on the situation in certain hotbeds of tension and focused their attention on the Middle East. They condemned Israel's aggressive policies towards the Arab countries and peoples and the attempts to make separatist deals that are contrary to the rights of the Arab Palestinian people. They reiterated their support for the USSR proposals on the just and durable settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, announced on July 29, 1984.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

The two ministers noted that the relations between Bulgaria and Iraq are developing well and that the conditions are there for their further broadening which is to the interest of the two countries.

They emphasized upon the need to ease tensions in the world, to halt the arms race, to prevent the militarization of space, to start a process of disarmament and to eliminate the hotbeds of tension.

The two ministers condemned the Israeli aggressive policies towards the Arab countries and peoples and called for a just and durable settlement of the crisis in the Middle East, for an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and after, for the establishment of a Palestinian independent state. They spoke in support of the calling on an international conference on the Middle East, which is to be attended by all countries concerned.

The Bulgarian minister explained Bulgaria's position on the conflict between Iran and Iraq and stated that the problems between the two countries must be solved by peaceful means.

Mr Petur Mladenov stated that Bulgaria has granted full rights and freedoms to all its citizens in concord with the U.N. Charter, the international agreements and norms, the Constitution and the internal legislation. He noted that the slanderous campaigns waged against the country are violations of the principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, that they are fabrications that serve foreign interests and are designed to obstruct understanding between the Balkan peoples. Mr Petur Mladenov spoke of Bulgaria's consistent and principled policy, aimed at the development of good neighborly relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

The two ministers agreed that the relations between the two countries are developing well and that there are the necessary conditions for their broadening. They voiced their concern over the dangerous international situation and emphasised upon the need to halt the arms race and its transference into space, to adopt efficient measures for disarmament.

They expressed their hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit will help stabilize international atmosphere.

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke about the need to start joint efforts for finding constructive and acceptable solutions to the problems of peace and security in Asia. He explained Bulgaria's position on the conflict between Iraq and Iran and the need to overcome the differences between the two countries by peaceful means.

In connection with the accusations of an alleged Bulgarian involvement in international terrorism and human rights violations, Mr Petur Mladenov told his colleague, that the abovenamed allegations have been fabricated by forces hostile to understanding and cooperation between the peoples, who are trying to maintain the tensions in the world. He emphasized upon the fact that all Bulgarian citizens have been granted political, economic, social and religious freedom and rights in concord with international law and internal legislation.

Israel, Libya, Other Ministers

AU031344 Sofia BTA in English 1217 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 2 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met with Mr Faruq Shar', Syria's minister of foreign affairs.

They gave a positive assessment to the state of Bulgaro-Syrian relations which are being promoted in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Faruq Shar' welcomed the USSR-declared unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests and the other initiatives of the socialist community countries, aimed at strengthening peace, halting the arms race and disarmament.

Special attention was paid to the Middle East situation. The two ministers condemned Israel's aggressive policy toward the Arab countries and peoples and the attempts by the proimperialist forces in the region to strike separate deals at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people. They declared themselves for an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories, occupied in 1967 and after, Lebanon included. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Faruq Shar' reiterated their full support for the idea to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Faruq Shar' voiced their deep indignation over the Israeli air raid on the P.L.O. headquarters in Tunisia, yet another evidence of Israel's aggressive terrorist policy toward the Arab countries.

The Bulgarian foreign minister noted that the campaigns of vilification about some alleged involvement of Bulgaria in international terrorism, about some purported human rights violations in the country, are totally baseless and will collapse once the international community becomes aware of the self-seeking ends pursued by the masterminds of these campaigns.

He emphasised that Bulgarian citizens are guaranteed all rights and freedoms: political, economic, social and religious, in accordance with the norms of international law and the country's internal statutory regulations.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

They expressed satisfaction with the state of Bulgaro-Libyan relations, which are undergoing an upgrade development.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki arrived at the conclusion that as a result of the policies of imperialism, the international situation has considerably deteriorated. They spoke in favour of tangible measures to ease tensions, to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament.

The two ministers condemned the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and declared themselves for a just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis. To this end, Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, and the Arab people of Palestine must establish an independent homeland of its own. Support was given to the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices with attendance by all parties concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organisation included.

The foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah branded the latest brazen aggressive act of Israel: the attack on the P.L.O. headquarters in Tunis.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs observed that the slanderous campaigns launched against Bulgaria are totally void of foundation. They are an attempt to intervene into her internal affairs and are aimed at clouding the fine relations among the Balkan peoples. He emphasized that Bulgaria is unswerving in her policy of peace and security, of good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with the Rev. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs.

They surveyed the state of bilateral relations and assessed them in a positive light. The two sides stressed their readiness to work for a further promotion and expansion of cooperation.

The two ministers declared themselves for a relaxation of international tensions, for halting the arms race, especially in the nuclear fields, for non-militarisation of outer space, for taking effective disarmament measures based on the principles of parity and equal security.

An emphasis was laid on the need to eliminate the hot spots of tensions. Mr Petur Mladenov spoke in support of Nicaragua's proposal for negotiations with the U.S., as well as for the efforts of the Contadora group and the Lima group towards a political settlement of the conflict without external interference.

The two ministers declared themselves for a restructuring of the international economic and monetary relations on a fair and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the liquidation of discrimination in international trade.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr Yitzhaq Shamir, Israel's minister of foreign affairs, at his request.

The Bulgarian minister reiterated the principled stand of his country on the Middle East crisis and insisted that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after, that it recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent homeland, that it immediately stop its aggressive actions against Lebanon and other Arab countries. He stressed the need for safeguards of the security and the existence of all states in the region and for the establishment of peaceful relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors, which would be possible only if the above terms are met. Mr Petur Mladenov once again confirmed Bulgaria's support for the suggested convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N. with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. He pointed out that a just and lasting peace in the region can be achieved only through collective efforts and not by means of separate deals which merely complicate the situation.

The Bulgarian foreign minister categorically condemned the air raid on the P.L.O. headquarters in Tunis which has claimed many innocent lives.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that Bulgaria brands not the people of Israel but the aggressive policy pursued by the ruling circles in that country, who would not recognize the right to existence of an entire people, the Arab people of Palestine, despite the U.N. resolutions. The Bulgarian people regards with respect all peoples in the world, it favors the strict observance of their right to free and independent development. This applies to the people of Israel, too, which is evidenced by the action for rescuing the Bulgarian Jews from the holocaust during the Second World War. This action was organized by the Bulgarian Communist Party and was directed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, then a senior party functionary and now secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO WFTU SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU031505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, to WFTU General Council]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own personal behalf I send most cordial greetings to all participants in the session of the WFTU General Council.

Since those memorable days of the first autumn following the victory over fascism, when your federation was formed in Paris, 40 years have passed. There is something symbolic in the fact that on the day of the federation's 40th anniversary you are holding your session in Moscow, the capital of the great country of the soviets, which made a crucial contribution to the rout of fascism in World War II.

During the past 4 decades the WFTU has stood the test of time, and has remained faithful to the high aims incorporated in its statute: to rally and unite the trade union movement in the world, to raise its class consciousness, to strengthen international trade union solidarity, and to mobilize all trade-union members in support of efforts to preserve peace on the planet.

In present conditions, when mankind faces a universal threat of destruction, when the arms race imposed by the reactionary forces of imperialism continues to swallow up colossal financial, material, and human resources, while at the same time millions of people are victims of unemployment and hunger, and are deprived of the opportunity to obtain professional qualifications, the role of the trade unions becomes even more important. This is why at present the combined actions of workers and the strength and cohesion of the world trade-union movement are of especially great importance for the peaceful future of the world and for the fate of mankind.

Our public remembers a number of important trade union forums held in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Among these was the meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions," which brought together trade union figures from all continents in Sofia in October 1983.

We note with satisfaction that the WFTU is squarely facing the most acute problems of the modern day and that its authority is growing. The Bulgarian trade unions have been active participants in the multifarious activities of the federation from its very formation, and consistently fulfill their international duty.

With all my heart I wish the WFTU, its leaders and activists, and its millions of members united in the ranks of the national organizations, new successes in the noble struggle which they are conducting in the interests of working people and in the name of peace and social progress in the world.

Todor Zhivkov

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

AU042119 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, arrived here today for the 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference.

At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier, chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the Organizing Committee for the 23rd session of the general conference of UNESCO, by Ms Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the National Commission for UNESCO of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by other members of the Bulgarian delegation to the session, by officials.

Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said: "The 23rd session of the General Conference held in Sofia coincides with the 40th anniversary of the adoption of UNESCO's Constitution, even though the jubilee will be officially marked next year. The session of the General Conference will be a significant stage in the life of the organisation, all the more so because UNESCO is facing a number of problems. These are the problems of our world, and the organisation must cope with them. We are expecting a fruitful work so that UNESCO could assert its viability and go ahead with its mission in the possibly best of conditions.

BRIEFS

D. STOYANOV AT PLOVDIV CEREMONY -- On 5 October at Plovdiv's historic Unification Square the graduation ceremony of the Georgi Dimitrov Special Higher school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs took place. A decree of the minister of internal affairs on naming the graduating class Unification-85, promoting the cadets to first officer ranks, and awarding the excellent students, was read. Afterward, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, greeted the graduates. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 85 AU]

GORBACHEV'S VISIT TO FRANCE INCREASES STABILITY

LD062341 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 6 Oct 85

["CTK Correspondent on Soviet Top Leaders's Visit to France" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Paris, Oct 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev brought to France and the whole world a series of disarmament proposals of such importance that, according to the French press, the West, and especially the U.S.A., must respond to them in a constructive way if it does not want to appear as a war-monger.

Mikhail Gorbachev ended his four-day official visit to France yesterday.

French President Francois Mitterrand confirmed during the talks with Mikahil Gorbachev that France will not share in any form in Presidnet Reagan's project of space armament. Mitterrand has even rejected Reagan's invitation to take part in a meeting of seven leading Western countries at which the U.S. President plans to exert pressure on its allies to give support to his warlike space adventure before his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. The French president thus raised the 'value' of France as a partner in talks with the Soviet Union.

France has always made it a condition that its nuclear weapons must not be taken into consideration in disarmament talks unless the USSR and the U.S.A. substantially reduce their own arsenals and unless they start discussing conventional and chemical weapons as well.

It is these two points which are treated in the new Soviet proposals. France's claims that its weapons are 'taboo' because they are 'strategic', not 'medium range', are nothing but a play at words.

Mikhail Gorbachev, in fact, was realistic in judging that the relevant talks should not be expected to open right the day after the proposal was submitted. Since the proposal obviously came as a surprise to France which was not prepared for anything of this kind.

It can be summed up that the Soviet leader came to Paris with proposals and France tried to respond to them. Goodwill was apparent on both sides, and the sincere and frank atmosphere was mirrored also in the talks on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The political dialogue between the two countries seems to be developing well, to the benefit of stability in Europe, disarmament and preservation of peace. These themes also formed the backbone of the Paris talks.

'Vitally Important' Visit

LD070317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary presented within the "Magazine" program]

[Text] The results of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France for French-Soviet relations, as well as for European and world politics, are still being carefully studied, weighed, and analyzed, because they contain an unusually large number of facts and opportunities.

Whether these analyses are made from the point of view of bilateral relations, or whether they concentrate on the new peace proposals Mikahil Gorbachev put forward in Paris, they always end with the same general conclusion that the visit is, and will continue to be, vitally important for European and world politics.

Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with French officials represent a new stimulus in both countries' relations, not least because both sides pledged to resume the top-level dialogue and, as they both agreed, the more frequent the better. The view that the results of the Soviet-French talks represent a milestone in the further development of both countries' relations is no exaggeration, because they hold out prospects for a peaceful life for both the Soviet and French people, prospects for understanding, agreement, and friendship, prospects useful and beneficial for both sides.

The results as well as the whole atmosphere during the visit show that, despite the differences in the political systems, ideology, and world outlook, the opportunity for fruitful cooperation is there for the taking provided that both sides show goodwill and the correct attitude, as well as commonsense, something that Mikhail Gorbachev repeatedly stressed in his talks with French officials. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the course and results of those talks represent for Europe as well as for the world a specific example of behavior and negotiation other countries would do well to follow. As for the benefit of these talks, no clear thinking person would wish to quibble on this point, especially at a time when the international situation is very tense and even explosive, and when the arms build up is reaching unprecedented levels.

During his visit to France, Gorbachev expressed his country's attitude on the most pressing issues of the day. Not only did he express this attitude, but he also put forward new Soviet peace proposals on the militarization of space, and on the issues of strategic missiles and medium-range nuclear weapons. French political and social circles agree that the Soviet Union's determined stance on the need to prevent space militarization and its radical proposals for reducing the number of nuclear weapons, left a strong impression. Equally favorable is the French response to the serious, reassuring, and principled Soviet approach to the burning issues of the day, to the Soviet Union's firm conviction that the realities of today's world are such that it is indeed possible to build a better and safer world, to ensure progress, and to improve the international situation provided that this is everyone's common cause.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France and his talks with French officials can be summed up as an undoubtedly significant step in the fight to bring about a change in the way events are evolving; specifically one from confrontation to detente, despite the fact that both sides have different views on a whole series of specific issues. Nonetheless, not even this can or should stand in the way of the efforts and undertakings to once and for all rid mankind of the specter of nuclear self-destruction. It is encouraging that both the Soviet and French sides respect and endorse this principle.

Soviet Commentator Interviewed

LD060113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Interview with Soviet political observer Spartak Beglov by Moscow station correspondent Stefan Simah; place, date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Simah] How do you assess the importance of the new Soviet proposals and the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev explained them in front of members of the parliament of a capitalist country?

[Beglov in Russian, fading into superimposed Slovak translation, interspersed with Simah interpretation] The first trip to the West as the holder of the highest party office gave Mikhail Gorbachev an opportunity to explain his views and, if one can describe it in this way, also the new concept of the approach to the resolution of fundamental international issues. He was simultaneously able to challenge France and other Western countries to a nontraditional assessment of problems, Spartak Beglov says. Mikhail Gorbachev stresses that insolvable problems do not exist; however, what is required is the elimination of stereotypes, prejudices, and obstacles piled up in the course of past talks. The Soviet Union confirms that it is prepared to travel its section of the road, let us say in the issue of the radical reduction of nuclear arsenals, on the condition that space militarization does not begin. Our proposals enable an immediate tackling of the situation in the spheres of medium-range missiles and strategic arms. It is necessary to follow a similar course of action regarding the liquidation of regional problems and conflicts. The new stands on the assessments of the situation can put countries with different social systems back again on the path toward the policy of relaxation and the establishment of mutual confidence. Confidence, as Mikhail Gorbachev repeated frequently in Paris, can only be strengthened by mutual effort. We proceed from the premise that both the East and the West are not condemned to confrontation. The results of the visit open up a new important stage in Soviet-French cooperation, but we believe it will also be reflected in the broadening of political cooperation in the whole of Europe, political observer Spartak Beglov stresses. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER RELIEVED OF POST DUE TO HEALTH

LD041527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] In his letter today, Leopold Ler asked the president of the republic to be relieved from the post of federal minister of finance for health reasons. Gustav Husak, president of the republic, accepted his request and, according to the article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation, relieved Leopold Ler from the post of federal minister of finance.

SOVIET PROPOSALS SUPPORT INTENT OF GENEVA TALKS

LD060218 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Oct 85

["Commentary of the Day" by Rolf Schiek]

[Text] Good evening. The matter is concrete, clear, and unmistakable, and it offers everyone, all of humanity, a truly unique chance for survival and for continuing life. The whole world echoes this -- it echoes the USSR's proposal to the U.S. Government to agree to completely ban space strike weapons, applicable to both sides, and to make a genuine and radical 50 percent reduction of nuclear weapons, those nuclear weapons that can reach the territory of the other. This is what the Soviet Union is proposing, and this is what Mikhail Gorbachev said in Paris.

With this proposal, the Soviet Union is striking precisely at the heart of what both sides agreed to as the goals of the Geneva negotiations at the beginning of this year; specifically, not only to cease the arms race, for this would only be half the solution, but to drastically reduce the level of armaments and, simultaneously, to prevent an arms race in space. The new, radical disarmament proposals, therefore, are intended to give the Geneva process a constructive character. A 50 percent reduction in the nuclear weapon potential would certainly drastically reduce the threat hovering over humanity, and, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, it scarcely needs to be stressed how much this would consolidate strategic stability and mutual trust. The Soviet Union, whose well-known policy aims at a complete removal and destruction of all nuclear weapons stocks, and which has already made concrete proposals to this end, is, with its present offer of a mutual 50 percent reduction and a ban on space strike weapons, which is to be agreed upon, again simultaneously meeting many proposals, ideas and suggestions from international organizations and personalities, parties and associations, on what is currently necessary and feasible in the disarmament sector.

With its new steps, the Soviet Union is fulfilling the interests, hopes, and longings of millions of people throughout the world. Today, international press organs particularly emphasize the constructiveness and flexibility of the USSR's approach to the solution of these complicated problems. This also applies, by the way, to medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In order to facilitate an agreement on the earliest possible reduction of those weapons, the USSR considers it possible to conclude an appropriate agreement seaparately, without any direct connection with the problems of space and strategic arms. For those who remember, this was a desire that was often expressed in the West, especially in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has also met this desire; it has also shown itself prepared for compromises here.

How are things now with its own medium-range missiles? There has repeatedly been talk in certain Western media of the fact that Moscow is infringing upon its own moratorium by continuing to deploy missiles quietly and secretly. The truth is that the number of SS-20 missiles, which the Soviet Union has deployed in the operational system in the European zone currently amounts to 243 units. This corresponds exactly to the position in June 1984, when the supplementary deployment of missiles in response to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe began. Mikhail Gorbachev said this plainly in Paris, and he added that the extra SS-20 missiles deployed in this process have now been withdrawn from the operational system.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Willi Stoph conferred the Karl Marx Order, the Great Star of International Friendship Order, the honorary titles Hero of Labor and Outstanding Scientist of the People, and the GDR National Prize on meritorious public figures and collectives on the occasion of the GDR's forthcoming 36th anniversary.

The Karl Marx Order, the highest GDR award, was received by Agriculture Minister Bruno Lietz, SED Central Committee member, and Ilse Thiele, SED Central Committee member, and State Council member, and chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League (DFE). The Great Star of International Friendship was awarded to Professor Dr H.C. Heinrich Dathe, director of the Berlin Zoo, and Vice Foreign Minister Peter Florin, SED Central Committee member.

Willi Stoph conferred the honorary title "Hero of Labor" upon Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member, Professor Willi Sitte, president of the GDR Union of Visual Artists, and other public figures.

Guests at the festive session at the official seat of the State Council were SED Central Committee Politburo members Horst Dohlus and Joachim Herrmann, Central Committee secretaries; Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security; Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and other public figures.

Sindermann's Statement

LD040727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR emphatically supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives on a halt to the arms race, the prevention of the militarization of space, the transition to disarmament, and a return to detene. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member on 3 October at a gathering for the presentation of awards on the occasion of the GDR's national day. "There would be poor prospects for the life of mankind and the existence of our planet if there was no mighty socialist community of states with the Soviet Union at its head. There would be poor prospects for human culture if the ideals of socialism did not brighten life."

Horst Sindermann went on to say that only the socialist community of states can pave the way for lasting peace for mankind and strengthen the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

HONECKER RETURNS FROM SFRY, MET BY OFFICIALS

LD042219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 4 Oct 85

(Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in the GDR early on the evening of 4 October following his official friendship visit to the SFRY.

Erich Honecker was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Joachim Herrmann; and Erich Mielke; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present was the SFRY charge d'affaires in the GDR, Dusan Francuski.

The stationary bases for the deployment of these missiles will also be dismantled within the next 2 months, and this can be verified. Anyone who wants to, the CPSU general secretary said at yesterday's news conference in Paris, can photograph it. All suggestions that the withdrawn missiles would possibly be deployed in Asia are without foundation. And, when the Soviet Union takes such a step, then this should be taken seriously. Besides, the USSR has already completely withdrawn the old and extremely powerful SS-5 missiles from its arms stocks and is now continuing to remove its SS-4 missiles.

This means that the number of medium-range booster missiles in the European zone of the USSR is, altogether, considerably lower today than 10, or even 15, years ago. This most certainly, is all a great piece of self-restraint which stems from the far-reaching interests of European security, and a security, in turn, which according to the USSR's conviction, cannot be guaranteed with military means or military strength. A quote from Mikhail Gorbachev: "There cannot be any victors in a nuclear war." Certainly all responsible politicians agree with that. It is time to draw the practical conclusions from this. Good evening and good-bye.

STOPH, SINDERMANN LAUD SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

Stoph's Statement

LD051016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Berlin 4 Oct (ADN) -- "Nothing is more urgent for us than to work on the basis of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states for the amalgamation of all forces of reason and realism in order to free mankind from the danger of nuclear destruction." This was stated by Prime Minister Willi Stoph, GDR State Council deputy chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member on 4 October at an awards ceremony in Berlin.

The GDR particularly welcomed the far-reaching proposals contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Paris aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. The GDR, resolutely and wholly in the spirit of this coordinated foreign policy, supports a return to detente. This was proven by the proposals Erich Honecker submitted to the FRG federal chancellor to start negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and his recent political talks with various FRG politicians. "It is more than ever up to the responsible powers in the FRG to demonstrate, through actions, that they are serious about the statement that war must never again be allowed to emanate from German soil, but rather only peace."

As a firm component of the amicable allied family of peoples in socialism, the GDR makes its contribution in the center of Europe to the strengthening of socialism and preservation of peace, Willi Stoph said. It is because of the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries allied in the Warsaw Pact that peace has prevailed in Europe for over four decades. "But, that peace is threatened more than ever by the policy of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

The politicians said that the country's working people recognize that every action for strengthening the economy's performance is simultaneously an important contribution to the international attraction of socialism and its peace policy. On the eve of National Day, the party and state leadership's gratitude goes out to all citizens who do their utmost for socialism with their hearts and minds.

MILITARY EXPERT ANALYZES GORBACHEV'S PROPOSALS

LD061508 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From the "Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] The significance of the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev is the topic of the following conversation between our specialist in military affairs, Gyorgy Szentesi, and Miklos Keleti.

[Keleti] Would a reduction in the number of nuclear strike weapons increase security merely by a reduction in the quantitative sense, or would it result in greater security because of military and military-technological factors?

[Szentesi] Both propositions are valid. On the one hand, a quantitative reduction of this magnitude would greatly increase security by providing the same deterrence, the same second strike capability at a lower level of armaments. The other aspect is that it would be possible to withdraw many of the older weapons, whose technical safety is far less than those of the most modern weapons. Yet technical safety also plays an extremely important part today in the prevention of an accidental outbreak of a nuclear war.

[Keleti] The other half of the first point in the proposals refers to the arming of space. Gorbachev said that the cosmic strike weapons had to be banned. There was no mention of restricting scientific research in this sphere.

[Szentesi] It is quite true that even in the TIME magazine interview, Gorbachev differentiated between concrete development and tests on the one hand and basic research on the other. Basic research cannot be banned, but the concrete measures for weapons development can be verified. These are steps towards the creation of a concrete weapons system. The need is to ban these, so as to prevent the development of a defensive system that would motivate the other side to increase its strategic strike forces. This in turn would lead the first party to increase its missile defense system further.

[Keleti] In other words, if this large-scale reduction can be attained, then the American "star wars" plan would lose the significance that President Reagan now attributes to it. After all, he takes the large number of intercontinental ballistic missiles as his point of departure.

[Szentesi] General Secretary Gorbachev emphasized that the constant race between the attacking and defensive weapons could not be the basic condition of the attainment of security today. A stop is needed, and if it is possible to come to a halt, then we must achieve reductions, and a reduction in the number of strike weapons can strengthen security. It can strengthen security to a much greater extent precisely because it does not motivate counter developments. In this way, an increase in security can be achieved without great costs, without the development of new weapons systems.

[Keleti] I think I am not exaggerating if I regard these current Soviet proposals for the reduction in the number of strategic weapons as the most important, the most significant step in the entire 16-year history of the Soviet-American arms limitation process.

MTI REPORTS KOTAI INTERVIEW ON SOVIET RELATIONS

LD041131 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- An interview on Hungarian-Soviet relations was telecast in Hungary Thursday night [3 October]. Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, answered questions by program editor Andras Sugar. Excerpts:

Q: "Our viewers would like to know the main political and philosophical ideas the Soviet party general secretary outlined in his Moscow meeting with Janos Kadar?"

A: "It is common knowledge that socialism has entered, or in some places is just entering, a new stage of development. International conditions have changed, as well as the internal systems of conditions. Accordingly, a new up-to-date approach is needed. It is not enough to modify our ways and means, but a complete comprehensive social, economic and political process is required. I believe the Soviet leaders are aware of this and are working to promote the cause in the Soviet Union. In my view it is important that the communique, discussing general laws and national characteristics, used the term 'on the basis of common experience'. Over 40 years the European socialist countries have brought about [words indistinct] and gained a certain amount of experience. By now it has been recognized that the ways and means of socialist construction may be different in some respects. Socialism can be constructed at varying pace with a great variety of means."

Q: "What is the Soviet view of economic progress in Hungary?"

A: "The Hungarian reform processes meet with a positive response in the Soviet Union, for they serve entirely the cause of socialism in Hungary, considering the country's conditions, history and characteristics."

Q: "You said that in 1983 Comrade Gorbachev came to Hungary and visited a number of factories and agricultural plants. Was there anything he was displeased with?

A: "No, on the contrary. I may mention -- although it is known to many -- that the Hungarian experience has been thoroughly examined by the Soviet political, economic and financial leadership. Naturally, not everything can be taken over, but we certainly have practices which are adaptable, e.g. in the field of household farming or the construction of up-to-date agricultural complexes."

Q: "Continued fuel and raw material supply from the Soviet Union, even in increased quantity, is extremely important for the Hungarian economy. Was the question discussed by the general secretaries?"

A: "It was, of course. It is favourable that the Soviet political and economic administration seemed ready to maintain the 1985 level of raw material and energy supplies to Hungary."

Q: "Could you give us any details?

A: "Naturally. The current plan coordination talks for the period 1986-1990 concerned a 50,000-million-rouble reciprocal trade turnover, which means a 20 per cent increase over the previous five years. The Soviet partners showed great flexibility and readiness for compromise in the discussion of financial-accounting and other issues."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DEBATE BUDGET AIMS

LD051552 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The National Assembly's Planning and Budget Committee met this morning, to debate the implementation of last year's budget. The views of five National Assembly committees were put forward; three committees, the Industrial, Cultural, and Foreign Affairs Committee, did not contribute to the debate.

Laszlo Pesta, representing the Social Affairs and Health Committee, said it would be a sin for the Seventh 5-Year Plan to keep the current level of health provisions. After all, we rank high in the world in the number of deaths under the age of 50. Therefore we must go to the very limit of our financial possibilities in this sphere.

Janos Varga, the deputy from Monor, believes it is right for the regulations to be flexible, allowing for change during the year. He added, however, that it would be even better to fashion them carefully enough so that they could remain valid for at least a year.

The deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, Janos Hoos, said that national income increased by 3 percent last year. The productivity increase for the engineering, chemicals and light industries was unparallelled in the last 30 years. On the other hand, he said, it is necessary to talk continuously about the problems as well. The balance indicates that 16 enterprises had losses amounting to 962 million forints.

Professor Bognar said:

[Begin Bognar recording] Subsidies and subventions now amount to approximately 25 percent of all state expenditure. It is necessary to recommend that our committee receive information on the enterprises having losses, so we can at last have a list of the enterprises and their losses, as well as the reasons for these losses.

ANDRIKO ON AVAILABILITY OF CONSUMER GOODS

LD070334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Hungarian trading enterprises attempt through various methods to enable the quickest possible appearance in shops of the goods exhibited at the Budapest International Fair. This has been stated by Miklos Andriko, Internal Trade Ministry state secretary, summing up the experiences of the fair which ended today. He expounded that our electronic industry can be renewed in the telecommunications field but, due to component shortages, it will probably be impossible to satisfy domestic demand in the future. He also said that novelties exhibited by the socialist countries will be available to us only if we, too, deliver modern consumer goods and other products. Imre Szabo, state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, said that the industry could consistently produce the new, exhibited goods. He added that, thanks to this, there is more interest in these products for internal and external trade.

GORBACHEV'S FRENCH VISIT, ARMS PROPOSAL VIEWED

'Amazing' Diplomatic Offensive

LD041510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The speech Mikhail Gorbachev gave to the French National Assembly yesterday has generated many comments around the world. Although it was expected that the visit to Paris would give the Soviet leader an opportunity to present Moscow's view on the most important international issues, no one expected such a detailed presentation. Krzysztof Wojna comments on this:

The Soviet Union has offered the Americans a 50-percent reduction in its strategic arsenal in exchange for the latter's renouncement of its space weapons program. The USSR is ready to conduct separate negotiations on medium-range weapons. It agrees to deal separately with the French and British nuclear potentials, and to have separate negotiations with London and Paris. The USSR is interested in creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe as well as a nuclear-free corridor on both sides of the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. It also proclaims itself in favor of cooperation between the CEMA and EEC, and does not consider as taboo the possibility of contacts between the two military alliances. The USSR is not attempting to avoid a discussion on human rights; however, it opposes the passing of resolutions on ideological differences between countries as well as the use of the human rights issue to interfere in another country's internal affairs.

Mikhail Gorbachev has been the head of the CPSU for only 6 months. The speed with which the Soviet diplomatic offensive has moved forward is amazing: the meetings of Eduard Shevardnadze with George Shultz and Ronald Reagan last week; the presentation of the Soviet proposals in Geneva; and now Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the French National Assembly. This pace has been unknown for years in international relations, and it is apparently proving to be very embarrassing for the Americans. For the first time, world public opinion is learning about Moscow's plans directly from the USSR, and is not relying on the U.S. interpretation of Soviet intentions. This is a basic change and is very important for public opinion -- Western opinion in particular.

The Soviet Union's readiness for direct negotiaitons with Paris and London is equally important as a reply to critics who have protested that not only the security of Moscow and Washington is at stake but also the fate of Europe, and that therefore Europe should not be excluded from the disarmament negotiations process.

The Soviet proposals provide a great opportunity for a change in the climate of international relations. If the other side does not lack the political will, the final years of our century may not turn out to be so bad after all.

Proposal Termed 'Breakthrough'

LD032214 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 3 Oct 85

[By PAP journalist Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3 -- Details of the new Soviet proposals on nuclear and space arms, disclosed by Mikhail Gorbachev today in the French capital signify a completely new approach to the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

They testify to the fact that the Soviet leadership has decided to make a major breakthrough by removing those of the stumbling blocks which it was able to. This particularly refers to its offer of cutting by half each side's nuclear arsenals capable of reaching each other's territory, and holding separate negotiations on mutual reduction of the European intermediate range nuclear missiles, without tying the issue to the space and strategic arms. This makes a very far-going move to meet halfway the stance held by Washington who has persistently postulated considerable reduction of the strategic nuclear arsenals, and called for separate agreements on each one of the three main bargaining topics in Geneva, irrespective of individual progress on the rest.

The will of a major breakthrough has also been reflected in the fact that the Soviet Union now does not raise the issue of reduction of the French nuclear arsenal in the context of a possible agreement with the U.S. Although the USSR believes it must not close eyes to it, aware of the rapid growth of the French (and British) nuclear potential the country is of the opinion that this is time for Moscow and Paris to sit to talks and reach a realistic compromise.

Undoubtedly one of the most sensational novelties Gorbachev has unveiled before the French National Assembly has been that the USSR, who had once declared a moratorium on the deployment of its S-20 missiles ("Pioneer") in Europe, is now maintaining a total of 243 of these rockets in combat readiness, the same number as in June last year when it began to install additional missiles in response to the emergence in Europe of U.S. "Pershing-2's" and "Tomahawks". Another sensation has been the news that the disassemblage of the SS-4 medium range missiles had come to an end and that S-5's are also being withdrawn, bringing down the total number of Soviet medium range missiles in Europe under the level of ten to 15 years ago. Countermeasures targeted at the U.S. territory remain in force.

The question now arising is whether the Soviet so far-going conciliatory attitude will induce the vital preliminary response on the other side -- halting the deployment of the "Euromissiles". The entire continent will now be alertly watching a response from the U.S. and NATO capitals. Rejection by Western leaders of the present chance for a breakthrough in Geneva would be taken as a truly historical mistake.

Focus on Meeting Halfway

LD041037 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 4 Oct 85

["Papers on Mikhail Gorbachev's Paris Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3 -- Commenting on Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France and his interview with the French TV, RZECZPOSPOLIITA focused on the Soviet leader's concluding words: "One should meet each other halfway", and elaborated:

"This statement contains a good perspective for the future. It refers both to Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France, which has just started, and to the Soviet Union's contacts with other West European countries. It is a confirmation of the Soviet Union's determination in searching for solutions to all international problems on the basis of equal rights and in tune with the interests of sides."

"In the context of the ongoing Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments and preventing the militarization of outer space these words can be read a forecast of offensive policies aimed at a radical reduction of armaments as a means of safeguarding peace and security," stated RZECZPOSPOLITA.

In a related commentary TRYBUNA LUDU said: "The fact that the significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France goes beyond bilateral relations is evident to world opinion. The more clear a retreat from tense relations in favour of detente would be, the more positive external conditions would also arise for Poland. And to reach such a retreat is the main goal of both the Soviet leader's current visit to Paris and of the meeting with President Ronald Reagan scheduled for November.

Visit Called 'Full Success'

LD051838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Report by Andrzej Wilk from Paris]

[Text] In just under 1 hour Mikhail Gorbachev's official visit to France will be over. This is his first trip to the West as Soviet leader.

I think that following the example of political circles and press here, one can already speak about the full success of this mission. The proposals presented in Paris, their echo around the world, the direct, constructive tone of the Franco-Soviet talks -- all this must arouse satisfaction, even though it was difficult to expect, after all, that during 3 days of talks it would be possible to remove the prejudices that had accumulated over several years. Without a doubt, however, a great deal was achieved in ameliorating the climate, something which Mikhail Gorbachev described here as an attempt to return to detente. The dialogue, moreover, will continue since the French president has accepted an invitation to pay another visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union and France, therefore, have in fact expressed a readiness to take steps to improve the atmosphere in the world. The point now is what the U.S. stance will be and what Geneva will bring.

GORYWODA, USSR'S BAYBAKOV BEGIN ECONOMIC PLANS

LD062046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] In Warsaw, the leaders of the central planning bodies of Poland and the Soviet Union, Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov, have started the final talks on coordinating the two countries' economic plans for 1986-90. The conclusion of the talks and protocol singing are planned for tomorrow. Nikolay Baybakov has been received by Kazimierz Barcikowski. The Soviet guest has also held talks with Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Szalajda.

POLISH-PRC ECONOMIC COOPERATION ASSESSED

LD060020 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5 -- A Polish side of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held a meeting here today chaired by committee's co-president, Mining and Energy Minister Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski.

The committee assessed the state of implementing bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the light of decisions of the committee's 1st session, mainly in foreign trade, mining and energy, engineering and metallurgy, chemicals and light industry, transport, maritime transport and economy, communications, agriculture and food and internal trade. The meeting stated that both Poland and China continue developing their bilateral economic relations.

A delegation of Chinese coal industry with vice-minister Ye Qing, now on its visit to Poland, have held preliminary talks with representatives of the Ministry of Mining and Energy. The delegation will visit some Polish coal mines and mining machinery factories, and will also participate in the 2nd session of the interministerial permanent working group for cooperation in coal industry.

POLICE DETAIN, THREATEN SOLIDARITY LEADER'S WIFE

AU042048 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Polish police today detained for three hours the wife of Jozef Plinior, a jailed ex-chieftain of the Solidarity trade union, and threatened to send her to prison if she continued to see Western journalists, opposition sources said here. Also detained for one hour, the sources said, were two Warsaw-based journalists of a Western news agency who were visting Maria Plinior and another woman when the police arrived at Mrs. Plinior's home in the southwestern Polish city of Wroclaw. The sources said police had told the two jouranlists that an illegal meeting was to take place at Mrs. Plinior's apartment and that they were being held for their own protection.

Mr. Plinior, a former member of the Solidarity undergound TKK, is serving a three-month prison sentence for attempting to place a wreath on a plaque commemorating the foundation of the the now banned Solidarity. The attempt occurred on August 31, the fifth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements which gave official recognition to Solidarity.

SEJM CANDIDATE MLYNCZAK ON PATH TO SOCIAL GOOD

LD051504 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4 -- Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, 51, -- candidate for Sejm deputy from the national list -- is chairman of the Democratic Party (SD) CC, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the Polonia Society for liaison with Poles abroad.

Presented his lifetime history in an interview for PAP, Mlynczak said that before he joined the SD ranks almost 30 years ago, his views had been moulded by the milieux of workers and progressive intelligentsia in Poznan. The Polish Youth Union, and particularly the Polish Student Association, where he "got infected" with social activity for good, were also significant.

"At the end of the 1950s, being already an SD member, I cooperated with PUWP activists. From those times I preserved the conviction that my party, recognizing the leading role of the party of the working class and affiliating the so-called intermediate strata, can and should be a partner to the PUWP, and play a more important role in the areas of its own influence -- the milieux of intelligentsia, small entrepreneurs artisans and people working in the sector of services," Mlynczak said.

"The fullest subjectivity -- the genuinely partnerly position in the Polish three-party system, the SD gained after August 1980, after its 12th congress, now already referred to as historic, which charted the line of the party, confirmed by its recent 13th congress and pursued up to the present day," Mlynczak added. [sentence as received]

The 9th PUWP Congress started the process of transformations. A new quality of everyday cooperation of the SD, the PUWP and the United Peasant Party became evident in the coalition way of government and in reforming the economy. The SD's many initiatives have been reflected in laws adopted by the Sejm. Expressing his view on the most important tasks of the 9th Sejm, Mlynczak said: "I am of the opinion that the Sejm should strive for the nation's further consolidation around common and fundamental goals uniting Poles irrespective of differences in views on questions of secondary importance."

"One of the ways to attain this integration is to focus the Sejm's attention not only on adopting new legal acts but also on monitoring the implementation of the contents of laws passed at the 8th Sejm. One should particularly stress legal acts reforming the system of government with a view to its further democratization, and consistent improvement in the functioning of the economy.

"As regards the economy, small-scale enterprises must gain their due importance. Not so long ago, these business were underestimated, although they form a very important branch which can contribute more than 25 percent of industrial production," Mlynczak continued.

"The coming term of office will primarily have to formulate the five-year national socio-economic plan. This means the necessity to make rational decisions on priorities but also to take difficult decisions that would bring about a positive answer to the fundamental question: how to achieve the best possible effects with limited resources and amid economic difficulties."

"I believe that after October 13 [words indistinct] dates will go to the best candidates from the SD, who will determine Poland's future," he opined.

PZPR POLITBURO ON WOMEN'S ROLE, OTHER ISSUES

LD042328 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] At a meeting today, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined a report on women's participation in political and social life and their welfare. It has been determined that the realization of the constitutional principle of women's equality cannot hide the fact that in practice there are still various obstacles which hamper their vocation advancement and full political and social activity. Long-term economic and social policy goals were discussed, goals which will reduce women's labor consuming housework and difficulties in professional work.

The Politburo, observing the principles of systematic implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee, again assessed the introduction of decision of the 16th Central Committee Plenum devoted to working class problems. It was decided to present the topic at an upcoming Central Committee plenary session. Assessing work enterprise preparedness for fall and winter, particularly the agricultural produce stockpiling system and work force availability for harvesting potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, the Politburo considered it indispensable to activate administrative operations in this field, to increase control by appropriate ministries, and to have state labor inspections. The Politburo also examined and approved a report on the official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR PRC, DPRK VISITS 6 OCT

AU061830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/10/1985 -- On Sunday evening, October 6, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu left for official visits of friendship to the People's Republic of China invited by the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, and the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian -- and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- invited by the general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song.

On his visits, the RCP and Romanian state leader is accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs; by other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, where President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were saluted by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, CC of the RCP secretaries, members of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the government, central institutions, mass and public organizations executives, generals, numerous inhabitants of the capital city.

The charges d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of China and the DPR of Korea in Bucharest and members of the two embassies were present. The Presidential aircraft took off at 1930 hrs, local time, heading for Beijing.

LUMEA on PRC Growth, Relations

AU041532 [Editorial Report] Bucharest LUMEA No 40 in Romanian signed to press on 3 October carries a number of items pegged to President Nicolae Ceausescu's coming visit to the PRC and the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

On page 6 it carries a 1,500-word unattributed commentary entitled: "Dimensions of Romanian-Chinese Friendly Relations" praising the "important achievements registered by the Chinese working people" as a "contribution of particular significance to the assertion of the superiority of socialism, "the relations of "solidarity and cooperation between Romania and China," which have vigorously developed, and Romania's and the PRC's "sustained cooperation in the international arena."

On pages 6,7 and 8 there is a 1,900-word editorial article entitled: "PRC -- New Prospects in the Country's Development." It describes the "economic restructuring" that will take place in several stages, the improvement in "labor conditions and the promotion of the general and sustained development of agriculture" by "applying the achievements of science and technology, and expanding professional and technical training and promoting trade and technological exchanges with other countries in the world."

The article also stresses that the "policy of promoting socialist modernization aims at improving the material and cultural standard of living of the people in step with increases in output."

On page 7, boxed in within the above item it carries a 1,200-word unattributed, untitled report on Deng Xiaoping's speech at the recent CPC national conference. He is reported to have stressed that "in applying the reform we have consistently pursued two basic principles. One is the predominant role of the socialist state sector in the economy and the other -- common prosperity, that "certain negative phenomena inevitably emerge in the process of applying such a reform," but that "if we deal with them openly and take firm measures to cope with them, it will not be difficult to resolve them."

In conclusion, Deng Xiaoping is reported to have referred to "the problem of replacing old cadres with new ones," and to have stated that "the Marxist theory is not a dogma, but a guide in action."

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU041948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/10/1985 -- A meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee was held on Friday, October 4, under the chairmanship of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals for the plan for the 4th trimester of 1985 and for the whole year, as well as a report on the supply of the export commodity stock for 1986.

During the meeting, it was stressed that numerous industrial units in all sectors of the national economy as well as a series of counties had optimally fulfilled the plan for the first nine months of the year, that the plan had been topped with a series of industrial products, while some arrears had been recouped. Nevertheless, achievements were not up to plan provisions. Showing that conditions were provided for the 1985 plan and the plan for the whole five-year period to be fulfilled, Nicolae Ceausescu requested all decisionmaking factors in the economy, working people's collectivites in all domains to firmly work and improve the whole activity.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the report on the situation of mineral and energy-giving raw materials on January 1, 1985, as well as the geological programme for an increase in stocks in the five-year period spanning 1986-1990. The programme was assessed as being apt to provide for the raw material base required for an optimal fulfillment of the country's single socioeconomic development plan over 1986-1990. In close correlation with this programme, the Executive Political Committee next examined the technological research programme with a view to identifying the possibilities of capitalizing reserves in future.

The Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed a special aircraft industry development programme, over 1986-1990. The programme envisages to meet the requirements of the national economy and the provisions under the cooperation agreements concluded with foreign partners. The Executive Political Committee considered that in fulfilling the programme, possibilities would be created of permanently modernizing aircraft manufacture, assimilating new types of aircraft, engines and equipment, based on advanced technologies.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved a special shipbuilding development programme over 1986-1990. The programme envisages a nearly twofold growth of the capacity of the Romanian sea-going fleet in the next quinquennium. It also pursues an increase in the capacity of the river-going fleet, ensuring thereby an about 1.9-fold rise in the volume of like transport. Measures have also been worked out to supply the naval sector with materials and parts manufactured in Romania. Consequently, the integration index by types of vessels will climb to 97-100 percent by 1990.

A series of questions relating to this year's crop harvesting and evaluation were also debated during the meeting, especially relating to the maize crop. It was underscored that, by and large, the crop was fine.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on October 4 President Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over September 16-19 by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto. The Executive Political Committee considered that the new Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue went down as an important moment in the development of the fine links between the two countries. The Executive Political Committee highlighted the special results of the talks conducted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto which materialized in the joint declaration adopted at the end of the visit, a document which emphasizes Romania's and Indonesia's will to strengthen their cooperation on the basis of full equality, mutual esteem and respect. In that framework, the significance was brought to the fore of the understandings the two presidents reached on the more marked growth of trade between Romania and Indonesia, of economic cooperation in a number of areas of common interest. It was considered that the expansion of Romanian-Indonesian collaboration on a lasting, long-term basis was for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee also underscored the importance of the exchange of opinions between the two heads of state in connection with current questions of the international situation when Romania's and Indonesia's resolve was reiterated to cooperate actively in the world arena and contribute to the achievement of disarmament, the ensurance of peace, the establishment of a climate of detente, security, confidence and collaboration in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world, the building of a new international economic order.

Approving of the documents concluded and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries and the other central bodies to take every step for the implementation of the understandings covenanted regarding the development of Romanian-Indonesian collaboration and cooperation.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031004 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, premier of Romania, sent a message of congratulations to the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president; Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. On the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we want to extend warmest congratulations to you, the CCP, the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and the government of the SR of Romania, and on behalf of the Romanian people.

The Romanian people, who welcomed with deep satisfaction the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, have followed with interest and empathy the Chinese people's self-denying, devoted and enthusiastic work and sincerely rejoiced at its remarkable successes in the building of the socialist society in its homeland.

On the great national day of the People's Republic of China, we convey to the Chinese people heartfelt wishes of full success in translating into fact the resolutions of the 12th congress of the Chinese Communist Party and of the recent national conference of the party, the program intended to turn the country into a powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry and science, and with an ever higher standard of living. We also attach particular importance to the active role China plays in the international arena in the promotion of the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence, in the fight for peace and security in the world, for progress, and for understanding and collaboration among nations.

Expressing our special satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations of friendship and productive collaboration between our two parties, countries and peoples, we reiterate our firm conviction that by working together, in close cooperation and in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, the Romanian-Chinese links will continue to develop powerfully on all planes in future as well, for the benefit and in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, progress, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Once again we want to convey cordial wishes to you and the whole Chinese people to register greater and greater victories in the broad work of the constant flourishing of your socialist homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania.

SCINTEIA on Historical Event

AU031132 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial on the 36th anniversary of the PRC proclamation celebrated on 1 October]

[Text] In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm, today the Chinese people celebrated the 36th anniversary of the establishment of revolutionary power, which was given concrete shape when the PRC was proclaimed -- a crucial event for the people's lives and destinies. The historical event of 1 October 1949 marked the victory of the heroic struggle: full of sacrifices, waged by the great Chinese people, led by the Communist Party against imperialist oppression and internal reactionary forces, and for elimination of capitalist and landlords' exploitation and achievement of national and social liberation, thus opening up the path for building a new life, that of socialist construction. The triumph of the people's power in China also made a great impact on the international situation and made an important contribution to changing the balance of forces in favor of socialism, independence, progress, and peace, thus accelerating the entire international revolutionary process.

The Chinese people have become masters of their destiny and registered great and deep revolutionary changes. The working people's masses mobilized their great energies and creative capabilities and during all these years they have acted enthusiastically and with self denial to implement their party policy of multilaterally developing their socialist homeland.

These efforts have taken concrete shape in the forceful development of production forces, the establishment of numerous industrial centers, hundreds and thousands of enterprises and plants, mines and electric power stations, and in the development of agricultural production.

The present anniversary takes place shortly after the CPC National Conference, whose decisions have a particular importance in implementing the tasks set forward by the 12th CPC Congress aimed at consistently increasing national wealth and improving the entire social life. The proposals regarding the 1986-1990 5-year plan, adopted by the the conference, establish the mobilizing objectives for developing continuously and consistently the economy, science, technology, and culture, for increasing efficiency in all the fields of activity, and for elevating the level of civilization and the material and cultural spirit of the people.

The Romanian people rejoice in the friendly Chinese people's satisfaction with the achievements attained so far and convey them warm wishes to achieve new, important successes on the path established by the party for turning China into a strong and modern socialist country. At the same time, the Romanian people harbour feelings of satisfaction with the continuous development of the traditional relations of solid Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

Romania and China consistently base their relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and comradely assistance. The two countries have cooperated and are closely cooperating in building socialism and in solving important international problems. During the past years, the Romanian-Chinese relations of cooperation have reached ever greater scope and have multilaterally developed in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, as well as in all the other fields of mutual interest.

The evolution of these relations is marked by the relations of close cooperation and militant soldarity between the RCP and the CPC -- the political forces leading the destinies of the two nations. Within this context, the decisive role of the summit meetings and talks, which give an impetus to Romanian-Chinese relations is strongly emphasized. A most important contribution to expanding and deepening cooperation between our countries and peoples were made by the decisions adopted during the visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania paid to China in 1982 and by the understandings reached during the visit Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, paid to our country in 1983 and during the visit Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president paid to our country in 1984. No doubt that, in the spirit of continuing the fruitful summit dialogue, the upcoming official visit of friendship Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are going to pay to the PRC and the talks to be held with the Chinese party and state leaders will represent a new event of the greatest importance in Romanian-Chinese relations and will open up ever broader prospects for friendly cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and for the mutual interest and the general cause of socialism, peace, independence, progress, and cooperation throughout the world.

CORRECTION TO CEAUSESCU MEETING IRAQI ENVOY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ceausescu Receives New Iraqi Ambassador," published in the 4 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page H 1:

[First paragraph, line two, make read: ...of Romania received Safa' Salih al-Falaky, who handed.... (correcting ambassador's name)

TANJUG ASSESSES GORBACHEV FRENCH VISIT

LD060119 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 5 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev wound up his four-day visit to France today and returned to Moscow. According to French commentators, the Soviet leader's first visit to the West in his official capacity, followed everywhere with enormous interest, was doubtless a success.

The French-Soviet summit was also a good opportunity for the French president and his guest to specify their views on the problem of disarmament, certainly the most controversial issue in East-West relations. One concrete result of the Soviet leader's visit to Paris is undoubtedly the complete normalization of relations between the two countries, which will in future hold regular annual top-level meetings. Mitterrand confirmed at a press conference yesterday that he would go to Moscow already next year.

Mikhail Gorbachev, who said at last night's reception at the Soviet Embassy in Paris that he was "pleased with the results" of the visit to France, used the visit to state his new proposals to Washington concerning negotiations to reduce nuclear arms. It was certainly not by chance that the CPSU general secretary chose France to propose to the U.S. President an agreement completely banning militarization of outer space.

Both sides may be satisfied not only with political reactions to the French-Soviet summit meeting, but also with its concrete results, such as the sale of "Renault" equipment valued at 400 million francs.

Before leaving for Moscow, Gorbachev met Secretary-General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais at the Soviet Embassy. It was their second meeting during Gorbachev's visit to Paris.

They stressed that relations between the two parties would undergo "new development" on the principles of the joint declaration signed during last month's visit to Moscow by the general secretary of the French Communist Party. Gorbachev said that cooperation between the Soviet and French Communist parties can serve "as an example to others."

FURTHER ON HONECKER BELGRADE, MONTENEGRO VISITS

Meets Planinc

LD032131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the Palace at Dedinje this evening.

In the course of a cordial conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations and comprehensive, fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR. Particular attention was devoted to the efforts which both sides should invest in order to promote already developed economic relations.

During the exchange of views, reference was made to the fact that the two economies complement each other to a considerable extent, which opens up very favorable prospects for continued stability in trade between both countries and for a further increase in trade volume.

The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that the volume of economic relations should be increased primarily through developing higher forms of cooperation and long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, since results in these areas fell short of what was expected. For this reason, this is one of the long-term tasks which businessmen from the two countries are expected to carry out so that greater prospects can be created for increasing trade. Both sides stressed the importance of scientific cooperation, which should be reflected in the development of production and productivity, thus undoubtedly also contributing to the promotion of industrial cooperation and specialization. During the talks they also discussed their mutual efforts directed toward joint performance in third markets, especially in developing countries. They also positively assessed banking and financial cooperation, stressing that a further development in this direction would contribute to efforts to discover new spheres of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR.

Both sides agreed at the end that President Honecker's visit to Yugoslavia would give a fresh impetus to the further promotion of good relations and in this way consolidate the long-term stable development of economic relations.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador of Yugoslavia in Berlin. On the East German side Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State and Ralph Hartmann, ambassador of the GDR in Belgrade, attended the talks.

During the afternoon, before the talks, Erich Honecker visited the Army Museum in Kalemegdan Park, and showed interest in this cultural and historic institution's display. After the visit to the museum, the high-ranking visitor from the GDR took a walk in Kalemegdan Park.

Departs For Titograd

LD041058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0829 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the public figures in his entourage were warmly seen off this morning at Belgrade-Surcin Airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, when they departed for Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro. A number of members of the SFRY party and state leadership were present at the airport.

Meets Montenegro Leaders

LD041633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Titograd, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker arrived in Titograd, capital of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, on Friday morning during his official friendship visit to the SFRY.

He is accompanied by Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council. The GDR guests were very cordially welcomed by Branislav Soskic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, and Marko Orlandic, president of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC.

Erich Honecker started his talks with Branislav Soskic and Marko Orlandic immediately after arriving in Titograd. They are attended by the members of Erich Honecker's entourage and by public figures of the SR of Montenegro.

Erich Honecker was first welcomed at the Villa Gorica, a guest house on the outskirts of Titograd. The representatives of the SR of Montenegro expressed their very great pleasure at being able to welcome Erich Honecker to this region of the SFRY.

During the last day of his visit Erich Honecker is to hold talks with representatives of the republic and the LCY and tour the Radoje Dakic engineering combine. During an excursion to the former Montenegrin capital of Cetinje the guests will learn more about the country's rich history.

Discusses Cooperation

LD050606 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker, GDR Council of Ministers chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, who is on a visit to Montenegro, had talks in Titograd today with the republic's top leadership regarding the prospects for expanding economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the GDR and Montenegro. Cedomir Ivanovic, of Radio Titograd, reports:

[Ivanovic] The talks with representatives of Titograd and Montenegro's political and economic life proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides expressed a readiness to expand the existing forms of cooperation within the framework of overall Yugoslav-GDR relations. It was agreed that the best prospects for this exist in increasing the exchange of goods and services and the development of higher forms of cooperation on a long-term and stable basis. Interest was also expressed in cooperation in the steel and aluminium industry, machine-building industry, textile industry and lead and zinc production, the repairs of ships, and in tourism.

The high-ranking guests also visited the Radoje Dakic machine-building and equipment industry, and toured the town of Cetinje. Branislav Soskic, president of the Montenegro SR Presidency, and Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, gave a formal luncheon in honor of the GDR guests. The visit will conclude after the luncheon, when the high-ranking guests are expected to leave Yugoslavia.

Receives Titograd Award

LD042007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Titograd, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The capital of the SR of Montenegro, Titograd, has conferred honorary citizenship on Erich Honecker. At a festive ceremony in Villa Gorica, guest house on the outskirts of the Montenegro capital, the incumbent chief mayor Dr Danilo Aleksic, read out on 4 October the Titograd parliamentary decision concerning the honor which hitherto has only been conferred on Josip Broz Tito.

in the presence of the members of Erich Honecker's entourage and the leading personages of the SR of Montenegro, Dr Danilo Aleksic paid tribute to Erich Honecker's great contribution to the development of the overall and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR, between the LCY and SED, and his outstanding role in and his personal commitment to the development of international cooperation, for the consolidation of peace and socialism.

To the applause of those present, Dr Danilo Aleksic presented to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State the interestingly designed document of honorary citizenship.

Erich Honecker expressed in moving words his thanks for the honor bestowed on him. He considered this an expression of the close solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples. He considered it to be a great obligation to be an honorary citizen of the city which bears the name of Josip Broz Tito. The GDR people will always honor Comrade Tito as an outstanding revolutionary, as a significant and internationally esteemed politician and statesman, and as an outstanding representative of his socialist homeland. His legacy was fulfilled by further developing the relations between the two socialist countries and by increasing their joint efforts for the lasting safeguarding of peace. At a time when mankind is endangered through the arms buildup and "star wars" plans, there is nothing more urgent than the defense of peace.

Erich Honecker presented to Dr Danilo Aleksic as a memento a picture of the new Berlin center by painter and printmaker Fritz Froehlich, who is among the outstanding socialist-realist artists of the GDR.

Erich Honecker said: I am very moved by this honor bestowed upon me today. Please permit me to thank you most cordially for bestowing honorary citizenship from the city of Titograd on me.

I am genuinely pleased that this honor has been bestowed upon me, and to accept this honor of the SR of Montenegro's capital. You will understand that I consider this as an expression of the close solidarity between our parties, states and peoples, of the appreciation of the SED and GDR policy.

I consider it a great obligation to be honorary citizen of the city that bears the name of Josip Broz Tito. As you know, I knew Comrade Tito well. Our people will always honor Comrade Tito as a significant and internationally esteemed politician and statesman, and as an outstanding representative of his socialist homeland. From experience I would like to underline: He was an outstanding pioneer of the Yugoslav and international working class who worked untiringly for the lofty concern of peace and socialism.

I think we are fulfilling his legacy by steadily developing the relations between our two socialist states and by increasing our joint efforts for a lasting safeguarding of peace. At a time when mankind is endangered through arms buildup and "star wars" plans, where in the true sense of the word it is a matter of to be or not to be, there is nothing more urgent than the defense of peace, there is nothing more urgent than to keep our planet inhabitable.

In the 40th year after the victory over Hitler fascism and liberation, the millions of victims of the past commit us to a special degree to do everything for peace. The heroic liberation fight by the peoples of Yugoslavia against the fascist occupants, which was swelled by the ranks of over 36,000 courageous partisans from Montenegro, will be remembered. With their struggle they put an end to the century-long backwardness and to national oppression, and thus laid the foundations for the socialist development of the country, for the socialist development of its people.

More beautiful than ever, Titograd arose from the rubble of the war as the flourishing and modern capital of the SR of Montenegro. The development of your city, which despite our brief stay we were able to see for ourselves, and the future exacting projects for the further shaping of Titograd will mean that life for its citizens will become better and more enriched.

Please convey, dear comrade chairman, to all citizens of Titograd who gave us such a marvelously cordial reception, our sincere thanks and best wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of the beautiful capital of the SR of Montenegro, for a secure peaceful future in the SFRY. Please be assured that I, as honorary citizen of Titograd, will always feel most closely linked to your city and its citizens.

Departs for Berlin

LD041744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tivat, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, this afternoon ended his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Tivat for Berlin.

Leaving with Honecker were the members of his entourage; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

At Tivat Airport Honecker and members of his delegation were seen off by: Dr Branislav Soskic, president of the Montenegro Presidency; Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee; Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegro Executive Council; Ljubomir Majeric, the SFRY ambassador in the GDR; and Petar Brnic and Jerolim Matkovic, president of the Tivat municipal assembly and secretary of the municipal LC committee, respectively.

Joint Communique Issued

LD042032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 4 Oct 85

["Text" of a joint communique on the "official friendship visit" by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the SFRY from 2 to 4 October 1985 -- published 4 October]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Presidency of the SFRY and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid an official friendship visit to the SFRY from 2 to 4 October 1985.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, visited the "Josip Broz Tito" memorial and laid flowers at the grave of President Tito.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, discussed all the essential aspects of the friendly relations and many-sided bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and the main directions of their future development. They exchanged information on the social and economic development of their countries and on the most important questions of the international situation.

The official talks held by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, were attended by:

For the GDR: Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Seiber, SED Central Committee member, director of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee candidate, state secretary, chief of the Chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; Raif Hartmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY.

For the SFRY: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Mito Pejovski, Federal Executive Council member and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY; Budimir Loncar, first deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the GDR; Dusan Litvinovic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency for foreign affairs questions; Dusan Strbac, department head at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a detailed exchange of views about the development of relations and cooperation between the SED and the LCY; on the activity of both parties in the domestic sphere, particularly the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the 13th LCY Congress, which are to take place in 1986; on the cooperation and work of the two parties in the international framework; on topical questions relating to the struggle for socialism under the current social conditions; and on the situation and development in the workers' movement and in other progressive movements. It was noted with satisfaction by both sides that the relations between the two parties have expanded as an important factor in overall relations between the two countries on the basis of known and jointly laid down principles and that they have reached a high level.

The readiness to continue to enrich the friendly cooperation between the two parties and to further develop the open and constructive dialogue on all questions of mutual interest was confirmed. The following participated in the talks:

From the GDR side: Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member, minister for foreign affairs; Guenther Sieber, SED Central Committee member, director of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee candidate member, state secretary, chief of the Chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; Ralph Hartmann, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the SFRY.

From the LCY side: Hamdija Pozderac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lubomir Majeric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the GDR; Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [title as received].

The high-ranking guest from the GDR and the personalities accompanying him visited the SR of Montenegro. Dr Branislav Soskic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, and Marko Orlandic, president of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, acquainted the guests with the achievements and prospects for social and economic development in the SR of Montenegro. In the talks, questions relating to the further promotion of cooperation between enterprises from this republic and partners in the GDR within the framework of overall relations between the two countries were discussed.

The honorary citizenship of the city of Titograd was conferred on Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The GDR guests were accorded a cordial reception everywhere, which was an expression of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The talks between the highest representatives of the GDR and the SFRY and the SED and LCY took place in a cordial and open atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual respect, which is characteristic of meetings between the leading representatives of the two countries.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two countries in all areas of politics, the economy, science and technology, and culture and education is developing successfully. They confirmed the readiness of their countries further to consolidate and strengthen the friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of the proven principles of soveriegnty, independence, equal rights, non-interference and respect for the peculiarities of the paths and forms of socialist development and of the different positions of the two states in international relations, which were agreed in the meetings between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito.

Both sides highly assessed the cooperation between the GDR People's Chamber and the SFRY Federal Assembly, between governments, social and political organizations, and republics, regions and towns of the SFRY and their partners in the GDR and spoke in favor of deepening this cooperation.

Particular attention in the talks was devoted to economic relations. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the economic and scientific and technical cooperation was on the whole developing successfully on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The readiness to undertake further efforts to shape economic cooperation in harmony with the interests of both countries was stressed. Both sides assume that it will be possible in the forthcoming period, too, to promote economic relations through the development and effective application of higher forms of long-term cooperation, particularly through the expansion of cooperation and specialization. They assess that a corresponding orientation of the two economies in this direction, including joint appearance in third markets, contributes generally to long-term, stable and successful development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In this spirit the results of the consultations between the planning and foreign trade organs of the two countries on the main subjects of economic and scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1986-90 were assessed positively. It was considered by both sides that the cooperation in the area of credit and production had contributed in a high degree to the promotion of production and to the stability of long-term trade.

It was also noted that the existing long-term agreements in the areas involving the basic materials and chemical industry and for industrial cooperation have proved themselves as a factor for stability in the development of economic relations. Positive experiences were also collected in the area of joint investment.

As regards scientific and technical cooperation, both sides stressed interest in their expansion, particularly in the field of research and the practical application of scientific discoveries.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the activity of the joint committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and its working bodies, which makes a significant contribution to the promotion of economic cooperation.

The readiness to develop bilateral cooperation in the areas of culture, science, education, the information sphere, and consular activity was expressed both both sides. Both sides expressed their conviction that the plan concluded for cooperation in the spheres of culture, science and education for the period 1986-88 would promote the exchange of culture and intellectual values and wealth and contribute to better knowledge and understanding and to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In discussion of the international situation, both sides expressed their deep concern about its further worsening. It is characterized by the intensification of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear area, and the danger of its expansion to new spheres. The gulf between the economically developed and developing countries is deepening. The existing sources of tension and conflict remain unsolved and new ones are developing.

On the basis of the assumption that there is no more important task today than to secure peace, both sides stressed the need to undertake concrete steps to reduce international tensions, to consolidate peace and security for an active peaceful coexistence in the world, for the implementation of detente as a worldwide process and for a faster economic growth in the developing countries. It is the duty and responsibility of all states, large and small, to make their contribution to the realization of these aims.

The world's slide into a nuclear catastrophe can be prevented and an improvement in the international situation achieved if, world-wide, all forces of reason and realism turn to dialogue, negotiations, and cooperation.

Both sides strongly support an end to the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and support all bilateral and multilateral negotiations held with this aim. The countries of the earth have a legitimate interest in peace and the right to full and equal security for all.

They express the expectation that the talks held in Geneva between the USSR and the United States will, in accord with the jointly agreed subject and declared goals, lead to effective agreements directed at the prevention of an arms race in space and the ending of it on earth, and at the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments up to their complete destruction.

The GDR and the SFRY expect that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, will lead to tangible results for an improvement in the international situation both as regards disarmament and with a view to the consolidation of international cooperation, taking into account the interests of the whole international community.

They see in an agreement on a general and complete ban of nuclear tests, for which the objective pre-conditions have been created, an important step toward arms limitation and disarmament. The renunciation by all states possessing nuclear weapons of conducting any nuclear explosions would contribute to this.

On the basis of their striving to contribute to detente and the strengthening of security in the world, the GDR and the SFRY positively assessed the proposals for the creation of nuclear weapon free zones as a significant step toward reducing the danger of a nuclear conflict and toward consolidating cooperation.

The GDR and the SFRY support substantive multilateral negotiations on ending the arms race and on disarmament. They attach particular importance in this to negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and of the Geneva disarmament conference. As a result of the work of this conference to date, the preconditions for rapid progress regarding the conclusion of a convention to ban the development, production and storing of chemical weapons and on their destruction was improved. Both sides favor the commencement of substantive negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference on a ban on nuclear tests, on ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of a nuclear war and of an arms race in space.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke about the GDR's efforts to create a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe as a step toward a comprehensive ban on all chemical weapons. The Yugoslav side studied this with attention and interest, on the basis of its principled attitude toward proposals directed toward strengthening peace and security.

The partners in the talks stressed the significance of holding the third special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament questions and stressed the need to prepare for this as thoroughly as possible in the interest of securing its success.

On the assumption that it is urgently necessary through arms limitation and disarmament measures to free means for the economic development of the states, particularly the developing countries, and for the solution of the global problems of mankind, the GDR and the SFRY support the holding of an international conference on the connection between disarmament and development.

In the exchange of views on questions concerning the situation in Europe, the conviction was expressed that there exists the possibility of returning to detente on this continent, of tangibly reducing military confrontation, of increasing trust and security, and bringing about constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation between all states in Europe. The GDR and the SFRY stressed their unshakable loyalty to the principles of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act in all its parts and on the basis of the sovereign participation of all signatory states; and stressed their readiness to put them into practice at all times and in a comprehensive manner. Both sides stressed that the inviolability of the existing borders and the unconditional and unreserved recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states is a fundamental precondition for peace on the continent. They reached the assessment that the process begun 10 years ago with the Helsinki conference proved itself viable and irreplaceable for the creation of the necessary conditions for peace, security, and cooperation on the basis of equal rights in Europe.

In the exchange of views on questions concerning the Stockholm conference, both sides affirmed their firm intention to contribute to the bringing about of substantive agreements on measures aimed at confidence-building, security and disarmament on the continent.

Both sides stressed the irreplaceable role and significance of the United Nations in the struggle for world peace and security, for the independent development of countries and for the promotion of all-round international cooperation on the basis of equal rights. On this assumption they stressed the readiness of their countries to continue, on the basis of the principles and aims of the UN Charter, to support the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations in solving the most important international questions. They stressed the significance of the UN jubilee to mark the 40th anniversary of its foundation, which should contribute to the strengthening of the role of the world organization in solving the key problems of our time.

The Yugoslav side referred to topical questions concerning the work of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and global factor in international relations. It stressed the role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and detente, for the creation of a New International Economic Order, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and against every form of aggression, interference, and attempts to achieve supremacy in the political and economic field.

In the framework of an exchange of views on topical problems concerning the economic development in the world, the partners in the talks reached the assessment that the preservation and consolidation of world peace and security is very closely linked with the solution of the accumulated serious problems in international economic relations, particularly indebtedness, protectionism, hunger and technological backwardness, which hit the developing countries most severely. They stressed the need for all countries to make a contribution to the creation of a New International Economic Order on a just and democratic basis and to the commencement of global negotiations within the UN framework.

Both sides stressed their serious concern about the continued existence of old sources of tension and the development of new ones in various regions of the world, including several countries in Central America and the Caribbean, particularly Nicaragua, in Asia, the Middle East, and southern Africa. They are in favor of the solution of disputes and the settlement of tensions by peaceful means, on the path of negotiations, with the consistent observation of the principles of independence and non-interference.

The GDR and the SFRY support the most rapid possible and complete removal of the remnants of colonialism in Africa and call for the removal of racial discrimination and apartheid, which threatens peace. They support the recognition and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to the creation of their own independent state, and the right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed their satisfaction about the course and results of their meetings and talks. They stressed that on the basis of mutual agreement and trust broad possibilities exist for the further development and strengthening of relations between the two countries. The GDR and the SFRY will continue this line consistently in the future, despite the fact that in the assessment of individual events in international life certain differences exist between the two countries. They agree and are convinced that this visit will to a great degree contribute to the further shaping of the diverse friendly realations and cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and also to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation based on equal rights in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State invited the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on official friendship visits to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MONTENEGRO LC CC DISCUSSES CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LCY's Zarkovic Participates

LD01755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Montenegro LC Central Committee Discusses Culture" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Titograd 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Montenegro LC Central Committee considered topical ideopolitical issues of the further development of Montenegrin culture and the culture of other nations and nationalities living in this republic. The Central Committee also established the LC's tasks in this sphere.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the session.

This is the first time in 15 years that the republic's top party body has put the issue of the republic's cultural development on the agenda. It was 15 years ago that we adopted the Montenegro LC Central Committee's platform devoted to this subject, said Marko Spadijer, member of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report. In his view the republic's cultural life in the last 15 years has become more versatile and dynamic and is characterized by complete tolerance of the values of other localities and cultures of our nations and nationalities.

The Montenegro LC has always attached great importance, Spadijer went on, to the cultural development of other nations and nationalities living in the republic. Special efforts are constantly made to create conditions necessary for members of the Albanian nationality to satisfy their cultural needs. For the last 6 years the Pobjeda newspaper publishing organization has been publishing the KOHA journal for culture and social issues in Albanian. Radio Titograd daily broadcasts a 15-minute program in Albanian and weekly broadcasts a half-hour program.

The regions populated by those of Albanian nationality are served by three secondary schools and 11 primary schools with 40 affiliated classes. Over 500 students receive grants and credits.

Montenegrins, as the majority nation, have the responsibility to improve the conditions for other nations' and nationalities' cultural development and the promotion of their cultures.

The LC is faced with the task of eliminating the remnants of etatism in cultural transformation and to find ways of socializing it, Spadijer stressed. He warned that any struggle or movement for national emancipation runs the risk of carrying seeds of nationalism. By the same token, the promotion of Montenegro culture is accompanied by nationalist deviations, above all those of the Montenegrin and greater-Serbian nationalism of the separatist or unitarist type.

According to Spadijer, Montenegrin nationalism assumes the forms of romanticism, biased glorification of the Montenegrin people's past and culture, non-Marxist theories about genetic purity and the continuity of the Montenegrin race, and uncritical attitudes towards certain phenomena, personalities, and parts of the national history.

It is also reflected in the tendency to underestimate historical and cultural links with primarily Serbian culture, insularity within the circle of like-minded persons, attempts to expand the concept of Montenegro to include the territory of the old state of Montenegro, intolerance to criticism, and some false theses on language and other nationalist deviations.

Serbian nationalist ideology is above all based on the negation of the Montenegrin nation. Serbian nationalists have therefore promoted the idea that Montenegrin national culture is based on an anti-Serbian foundation. In some publications with scientific pretensions (such as "ISTORIJA SRBA" or "ISTORIJA SRPSKE KNJIZEVNOSTI") as well as in other books, anthologies, articles, and statements, claims are being laid against Montenegrin history and the existence of Montenegrin culture is being virtually denied. In a number of publications, debates on Montenegro's part are being used as a pretext for promoting theses that negate the existence of the Montenegrin nation. Politicization of the Montenegrin national question and the concern of a number of authors, mostly of Montenegrin origin, who have access to such publications over any attempt to promote Montenegrin culture foment, according to Spadijer, nationalist emotions and create a strong climate of paternalism that is harmful to intranational relations.

Montenegrin nationalists represent themselves as the only true champions of the "Montenegrin cause". Serbian nationalists use every opportunity in Serbia and here in Montenegro to respond publicly in an obsessive way to discredit people and institutions involved in implementing significant programs promoting Montenegro's culture.

The LC's most clearly defined and most decisive stance on nationalism in general is most manifest in its condemnation of these two most common forms of nationalism. This does not, however, imply that we can relax our attention and determination concerning Croatian nationalism, manifested in the cleric-nationalist claims over Boka Kotorska; Albanian irredentism and its attempts to minimize the results of the cultural development of Albanians living in Montenegro and which thrives on the ideas of a counter-revolution in Kosovo; and the poisonous propaganda from Tirana. The same applies to Muslim nationalism, which in our culture manifests itself in the form of fundamentalism and religious intolerance.

The recognition of Montenegrin culture and the creation of the conditions for expressing its own identity are the revolutionary achievements of the Montenegrin people and an expression of the need and aspirations to contribute, on the basis of the principles of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and our Constitution, to the development of brotherhood and unity, the promotion of equality among our peoples, and the consolidation of our Socialist Yugoslavia. Nationalism and chauvinism within a nation are its worst enemies and for this reason communists in Montenegro enjoy the support of Communists in Serbia and other republics and share with them the duty to counter all nationalist intolerance, Marko Spadijer said at the end of his introductory report at today's session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, a session that was devoted to the topical, ideopolitical issues concerning the further cultural development of the republic.

All the participants in the discussion, which lasted for several hours, were of the same opinion on the key issues of socialist transformation and the directions of further development of the republic's culture and cultural creativity as not only an integral part but also an essential factor of the overall development of Montenegrin society. The Central Committee came out strongly in favor of further continuing and constantly diversifying the LC's cultural policy, of promoting socialist self-managing democracy and the freedom to create, and of assigning culture a more important role in the plans for the republic's overall development. In order to achieve this the LC will continue to counter its old and new ideological opponents.

It is therefore of great significance that on this occasion again full unanimity was achieved on views of the ideologically unacceptable phenomena confronting our society and above all the increasingly manifested nationalist-separatist, unitarist, and other antisocialist phenomena. The clearly-defined stance expressed at today's session is of particular importance for the activity of the LC and other subjects in the sphere of culture.

During this discussion the Central Committee once again reiterated, from the Marxist positions, its attitude towards phemomena and behavior contrary to the LCY's stands, which, from the positions of greater-Serbian nationalism, negate and lay claims on Montenegrin culture and, by implications, deny Montenegrin national identity.

Such phenomena, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee said in his summary speech, are gaining ground and their proponents include not only individuals here in Montenegro but also some circles, publications, and institutions in other localities. Their activity is rarely manifested as direct negation of the Montenegrin nation (although there are examples of this as well); it more often appears in the form of claims on and a tendency to minimize all the values that make up our national identity. These and other forms of pseudo-scientific, non-Marxist and essentially reactionary attacks on the national identity not only of the Montenegrin nation but on any of our nations and nationalities call for all these phenomena to be not only scientifically but primarily ideologically and politically exposed. This should be done in all social environments. It would be extremely shortsighted to overlook or ignore such activities -- which are becoming increasingly overt and are gaining ground and which, from anticommunist and counterrevolutionary positions, are with increasing frequency attacking the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, their equality, and the fact that they are all expected to share responsibility for the country's social progress; this deals with all those factors on which Yugoslavia's stability and prosperity rests.

The Montenegro LC Central Committee today passed resolutions on the manner of proposing and endorsing candidates for Montenegro LC organs and organs of the LCY as well as on the criteria for and the way of electing delegates to the coming party meetings -- the Ninth Montenegro LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress.

LCY's Djuranovic Speaks

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[Text] Titograd, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the discussion at yesterday's session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, which dealt with topical ideopolitical issues for the further development of Montenegrin culture and the culture of the other nations and nationalities in this republic, Veselin Djuranovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, also touched upon the increasingly marked manifestations of nationalism in this sphere of social life.

The LC's defensive stance in the cultural sphere has given destructive forces and elements the opportunity to break through in this area, and not only in smuggling but also in the gradual legalization of anticommunist ideological directions. All this has been done under the slogan of freedom and creativity and been accompanied by attacks on the LC, upon its alleged political monopoly in culture, so that more recently there have been tendencies for a strengthening of the monopoly of groups and individuals in culture and of their paramount engagement in politics -- or rather, in practice, politicking -- as a rule from nationalist and bourgeois-liberalist positions. This, indeed, is the logic of matters, for there is not and cannot be a vacuum -- something will come to fill it. If there is no ideological struggle on the LC's part, then an offensive on the part of other ideological forces is inevitable.

This has manifest itself most clearly in the sphere of historiography, and in two directions: in regard to the revolution and the national liberation struggle, their essence and their achievements; and in regard to the national question in our country, and in this context to the critical evaluation of the cultural heritage and past of the peoples as a whole.

In the first case, concerning attitudes toward the national liberation struggle and the revolution, certain forces -- under the slogan that there are no taboo topics, but abusing the freedom of scientific creativity -- are virtually competing to devalue the essence and achievements of the national liberation struggle and the revolution. This is already leading to a situation where books by certain authors are not only being published but also popularized, books in which attempts are made to prove the antifascist nature of the Cetnik Movement; in which attempts are made to prove that our revolution and the national liberation struggle developed and was won on an anti-Serbian platform; and in which theses are put forward about some so-called third Yugoslavia, obviously not a self-managing, socialist, and federal community of equal peoples. At the same time, slogans are being launched about so-called national reconciliation, about the undemocratic and inhumane nature of the revolution, and so forth. Indisputably, what is involved here is the abuse of freedom of science for reactionary purposes. It is likewise indisputable that there is a need for determined ideological struggle by the LC against these political tricks. The great political damage wrought by all this is also indisputable.

In Montenegro, too, attempts are being made to falsify the national liberation struggle and its basic trends and content. This, in my opinion, is particularly pronounced in the hypertrophy of so-called left-wing mistakes, inter alia: These are cited as the chief cause of the failure of the 1942 uprising in Montenegro; and the great and noble goals of the revolution and the national liberation struggle are thereby virtually totally devalued.

There is no revolution that does not have its own Jacobins, marked in their own particular way; nor is there a revolution which because of this lacked its own revolutionary transforming, noble, and humane soul and mission. All revolutions have, like a locomotive, pulled society ahead toward progress and happiness. In the same way, history knows of no liberation wars in which treachery and collaboration are not punished. No single bitter lesson and message of the revolution, of course, should be underestimated or ignored on our part. The main lesson and message of revolution is, however, that one should not throw out the baby with the bathwater. Historical science should serve such a goal.

In the second case -- where the attitude to the national question in our country is concerned, and the attitude to solving and settling the national question and, in this context, the attitude to the historical legacy is concerned -- then problems are even more complex and sensitive. This is because, under the present circumstances, we are confronted by a rise in nationalism in the country as a whole, and because it is not a question just of nationalism in culture, but of nationalism in the economy and in political practice and relations. Furthermore, nationalism in culture and the politicization of scientific and cultural work from positions of nationalism are basically possible because politicization is backed up by the political and economic forces of nationalism -- first and foremost etatism.

It must be constantly borne in mind that a correct concept of national culture and its development can be turned into nationalism only in circumstances where nationalism breaks through as a concept or a strong tendency on the economic level and in political relations. Our modern experience shows that the tendency for republican etatism to break through and affirm itself as a replacement to or for great-power centralist etatism is the basis of nationalism, alongside, of course, the relics and admixtures of bourgeois nationalism. National equality is not possible on this basis.

Under these conditions -- that is, under the conditions of etatism and economic isolationism -- powerful manifestations of nationalism came into the sphere of culture, as is logical for them to have done. Our chief orientation, accordingly, should be the development of socialist self-management as the dominant relation, as the basic production relation and the entire social system of socialist self-management in the country -- that is, the strengthening of the class element in social relations. Only by this means can the causes of nationalism altogether be destroyed, and in culture in particular, even though we must be aware of the fact that we shall be confronted with these problems in the future, too.

SERBIA LC PRESIDIUM ON 'POOR ECONOMIC RESULTS'

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[Excerpts] The Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium discussed the current economic trends and opportunities for the socioeconomic development of Serbia in the coming year. The opening speech was submitted by Petar Kostic, member of the Presidium. Mirjana Trajkovic and Gordana Buncic have prepared a report on this session of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidum.

The deep disturbances in social reproduction cannot be solved through short-term and partial measures. Petar Kostic in his opening speech pointed out some more causes of poor economic results.

[Begin Kostic recording] Lagging behind in the development and functioning of self-management and the political system to a great extent contributed to them. It is therefore necessary to create all the necessary conditions for strengthening self-management on the basis of associations and ties, along with planning the material development, because more rapid and harmonious material development can be ensured only in this way, and the economic stabilization policy can only be successfully implemented in this way.

In the coming period, especially in the preparations for the forthcoming LC congresses and conferences, we must insist on faster elimination of all the shortcomings and problems, just as we also insist on changes in the economic system. [end recording]

Following are some data underpinning the assessment that the aims of the resolution for this year are not being implemented. Industrial production increased 3 percent on the average. In Serbia without the provinces, the increase is only 1.9 percent, which is only half of what has been planned. In Vojvodina industrial production is stagnating, and only Kosovo marked a much higher level of growth, 22.5 percent.

According to Kolj Siroka, one must not forget that a part of the branches of industry in Kosovo are lagging considerably, and that Kosovo is also facing other problems. The work stoppages at Trepca, the president of the Provincial Committee stressed, indicate that there are many matters that have not been clarified for a long time, and that something is wrong in the work of people ranging from the Kosovo leadership to all the Communists at the mine and in the Titova Mitrovica commune.

This session of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium also pointed to the problem of stock piling up.

Branislav Ikonic said that it is possible that in the remaining 3 months of the year the economic trends will take a turn for the better.

He added that this cannot be achieved if associated work organizations are merely given lectures on good behavior, but market prices must be formed with a minimum of material, economic, and social intervention.

Milos Milosavljevic pointed out that not only are we reconciling ourselves to inflation, but we are even adjusting to it. This is shown by public spending and common consumption, personal incomes, and the budget adjustments. With the running inflation, we will not be able to repay over $5 billion of next year's debt, even if we will perhaps be able to roll over part of the payment due. The view that inflation next year should be reduced by one third appears unrealistic, Milosavljevic believes, because until now only one economic policy measure has been adopted that could affect the run of inflation, that measure being stopping loans to finance stocks.

At the conclusion of the Central Committee Presidium session's discussion, Ivan Stambolic said the Communists in the republic should be worried by the fact that the economic results in Serbia without the provinces are below the country's average.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES INADEQUATE PRODUCTION

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[Excerpts] The delegates of the three Vojvodina Assembly chambers observed today that social problems have intensified and the standard of living has fallen because of the fall of production in industry and agriculture, as well as in other branches of the economy. The Provincial Executive Council also replied to delegates' questions posed at a previous assembly session about the use of a saloon car. Here is a report by our correspondent Nikola Bulatovic:

Industrial production in the province has increased only 0.6 percent, which is very short of the plan forecasts of 3.4 percent. Stocks have increased particularly for textiles, leather and footwear, haberdashery, and even food products. Although exports have increased somewhat in recent months because of corn deliveries, the increase is below expectations. The province has nevertheless maintained its foreign exchange liquidity, but there are reasons to fear that not all the commitments will be met by the end of the year.

Personal income in the economy is 6.5 percent down in real terms, and 7.2 percent down in noneconomic activities.

The province economy incurred losses amounting to 29.5 billion dinars in 6 months, the largest share belonging to the chemical and sugar industries.

The province assembly adopted drafts of six accords on the foundations of the Serbia SR social plan and gave its consent to the draft social plan of Serbia for the coming planning period.

The Executive Council today provided an answer to a question by Dragan Miljus and Ranko (?Celic), delegates of the Associated Labor Chamber, on the use of a saloon railroad car in which provincial officials were returning from their annual vacation and because of which the international Meridian express train was 100 minutes late in departing from the Belgrade railroad station on 1 September.

The answer confirms that the saloon car has been used during annual vacations for the travel of officials and their families, and adds that the Executive Council by its decision of 1978 on the use of the saloon car provided that the car be used only for official group travel.

On 1 September, those returning in the saloon car from a vacation in Lovran, where the province has a rest home, were Milan Vidovic, president of the Chamber of Communes of the Vojvodina Assembly; Radovan Temerinac, president of the Legislative and Juridical Commission of the Assembly; Vasilije Silic, member of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Zoran Babek, member of the Executive Council; and pensioner Nikola Radic. Two unnamed workers of the Common and General Services of the provincial organs were also in the car, and the entire inventory of the rest home was also carried.

Delegates stated that in essence they were satisfied with the reply, remarking that it remained unsaid whether the saloon car may be used for annual vacations of officials and whether officials' family members have the right to this privilege.

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDIUM ON SLOVENES OUTSIDE SFRY

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[Text] Ljubljana, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium devoted most of its attention to the status of the Slovene national minority in the neighboring countries and to the report on implementation of the Osimo accords.

The debates conducted so far on these issues have indicated, Ivan Senicar, chairman of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation, stressed, that a realistic assessment of appropriate political weight must be made on the position of Slovenes in Italy, Austria, and Hungary and that, because of the neighboring countries' international obligations and Yugoslavia's highly-developed relations with them, attention must be drawn to those problems still hampering normalization of the status of members of the Slovene community in those countries.

On the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 30th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty, and the 10th anniversary of the Osimo accords and the Helsinki document, the constructiveness of the Yugoslav policy of goodneighborliness should be reiterated as well as the need for further implementation of our constitutional obligations concerning the Slovene community outside the country.

With reference to reciprocal obligations, Ivan Senicar said that the Republic of Austria has failed to discharge fully its commitment to safeguard and secure equal rights for Slovenes in Carinthia and Styria and for Burgenland Croats, while the Republic of Italy has not yet passed an appropriate law regulating and securing an equal position for Slovenes in Italy. Despite all this the Osimo accords have had a significant impact on the positive development of Yugoslav-Italian relations. Their implementation surpasses the importance and practice of bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries.

As its contribution to the discussion in the republican assembly on these issues, the Slovenia SR Executive Council has prepared reports on this complex of problems and the guidelines for further activity in developing relations with the neighboring countries in economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres.

It was also emphasized that continued attention should be paid to the status and development of the Slovene national community, and organized cooperation with the Slovene community and its economic, cultural, and other organizations should be constantly promoted.